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CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN



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CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association

Volume 16, Number 5**

October, 1955

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

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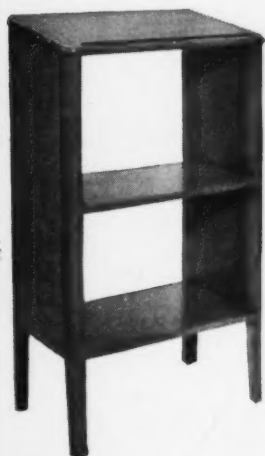
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The Editor's Shelf List

TWO PAMPHLETS have recently crossed my desk which I'm sure every librarian will want to have copies of close at hand. The first of these is a clever little item called *Passport to Knowledge . . . Your Library Card*, a Scriptographic Booklet done by Channing L. Bete Co., Inc. Knowing how much time and effort various individuals, groups, and committees have given to working out just such a breezy introduction to basic library services, one can really appreciate the work this company has done. The clever drawings and striking text is keyed to the individual much too busy to stop for long.

Along the same line, but in much greater detail, is Santa and Hardy's *How To Use The Library*. Beaul M. Santa is the librarian at James Lick High School in San Jose, and Lois Lynn Hardy, the co-author, is a teacher and counselor at the same school. While intended to present basic information for junior and senior high school students, the booklet is an excellent introduction to adults wanting to make maximum use of their library's facilities.

Library Publishers of New York have just published *Champion of Reform: Manuel Abad Y Queipo*, the work of Lillian E. Fisher. Dr. Fisher is a graduate of the University of California and is now engaged in research at Berkeley. She has several other books on Latin America to her credit. However, *Champion of Reform* is a departure in that she portrays, through the life of Queipo, Bishop of the Mexican state of Michoacan during the declining years of the Spanish-American empire, the struggle of churchmen trying to better the conditions of the average man and to combat apathy in the ruling class and among the clergy. Here is a new figure

whose achievements and failures are worthy of study. *Champion of Reform* is far more than a biography; it is of interest to all concerned with the fate of people who dare to think independently in times of strife.

A lot of words have been written about the Indians of California. Yet there is no study comparable to *Studies of California Indians*, by C. Hart Merriam, just off the University of California Press. Published under the E. H. Harriman Fund, the work was edited by the staff of the Department of Anthropology at the University of California. As you know, Merriam was one of the greatest naturalists of his generation. While much of the information he collected on the Indian was a by-product of his work in biology, it remains one of the truly significant studies. He was particularly interested in the geographic, ethnological and linguistic aspects of Indian life. After devoting 24 years to biological research, Merriam spent his remaining 32 years in actively pursuing anthropology. This volume embraces a part of his records and observations, supported by 48 photographs taken on his many field trips. Included in this portion of his study is material dealing with everything from Ceremonial customs to basket making and tribal names.

Studies of California Indians is one of the most important works of its kind to be published in this state. It certainly is a basic volume belonging in every library. While the very nature of the text, in some cases, makes it too technical for the average layman, the bulk of the narrative is fascinating reading, a direct result, I should imagine, of a superb job of editing done by the staff of the Anthropology Department.

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The Reminiscences of Harriet Eddy

County Library Organizing In California

A REVIEW BY JOHN HENDERSON

IN HARRIET EDDY'S reminiscences we are privileged to relive the formative years of county library service in California in which ideals and realities were happily combined. As county library organizer from 1909 to 1918 Miss Eddy played a leading part in establishing in a large number of counties the library service envisioned by State Librarian James L. Gillis.

Librarians and students of library service will find this inspiring and informing reading. Miss Eddy's account of her work at the grass roots of local government, and her tributes to James L. Gillis, Laura Steffens and others, serve as a wholesome reminder of our indebtedness to our professional leaders of more than a generation ago.

County librarians have long admired the law under which the program was instituted and which has sustained the service through the tensions, hazards and threats of political rough and tumble for more than forty years.

Miss Eddy's account of the drafting of the law, the careful study given to each major provision and detail, and the reviewing of each as it applied to conditions in all parts of the State, county by county, opens a window on the past revealing the creative work that went into this basic legislation. The wisdom, experience and vision of Mr. Gillis, assisted by Laura Steffens and Miss Eddy herself, produced the basic law that has served our State so well and that has been the model for other states.

One cannot fail to be impressed by the importance of personal qualities in the day-to-day work involving so many formal and informal contacts with community groups and leaders. The guiding hand and personality of James L. Gillis is in evidence throughout these recollections and in the kaleidoscope of people that Miss Eddy worked with in all parts of the

State many emerge as individuals of stature.

In those early days addressing sessions of women's clubs, P. T. A. groups, County Boards of Supervisors, Grange groups, library boards, school boards, town councils, farm centers, called for unfailing energy, resourcefulness and astuteness. Local political conditions had to be understood; the county library was often a project in competition with other proposals, such as roads and bridges; conflicting personalities, fear of state aggrandizement, resistance to a tax increase, were some of the issues Miss Eddy had to cope with.

With remarkable brilliance Miss Eddy has recorded two most important periods in the history of library service in California.

Credit must be given to the California Library Association History Committee for sponsoring this publication; similar projects should be encouraged. More remains to be told of the State Library story, the organizing work carried on since Miss Eddy's time, and the growth of the county library system throughout California.

Your CLA Publications Committee Announces . . .

Eddy, Harriet. *County library organizing in California, 1909-1918.* \$2.50

Public Relations Committee. *Opportunity beckons* (a brochure to publicize libraries and what they offer). (250 copies) 5.50

Section for Work with Boys and Girls. *Choosing the right book; a list for teachers and librarians to use with retarded readers.* 2d ed. .15

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Proposed Statement of CLA OBJECTIVES

As stated in the Constitution, the object of the California Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship. To achieve this goal, the Association has these duties and obligations:

1. To serve as the official spokesman for the librarians of California
2. To serve as a reliable clearing house for the assembling and dissemination of information about library practices, procedures, and organization
3. To promote research in library practices and procedures through committees, conferences, and workshops, so that proper standards may be established and upheld and library service may be developed and maintained at a high level of usefulness and efficiency
4. To foster cooperation among all types of libraries, coordination of regional resources, and the strengthening of library holdings throughout the state
5. To further legislation which will make possible the development and continuation of adequate state-wide library service, and to co-operate with other professional, civic and educational organizations to this end
6. To promote and protect intellectual freedom and the continued operation of our libraries in the spirit of the Library Bill of Rights
7. To work to improve library salaries, personnel practices, and working conditions
8. To dignify and encourage librarianship by establishing and upholding professional ideals and standards
9. To aid in the recruitment of librarians suited to the profession by temperament and training, and to stimulate the improvement of library education in the state.

ED. NOTE: In accordance with the procedure for constitutional amendment provided in Article IX Section 2 of the CLA Constitution, the Committee on Library Development and Standards, hereby submits to the membership the following "Proposed Statement of Objectives" which will be voted on at the CLA Conference in San Jose, October 25-29. This would amend Article II. Your study of the proposed statement will facilitate the discussion and action on the measure during the Conference business session.

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Towards A Book Selection Policy

A Report on the ALA Book Selection Work Conference

BY JOHN D. HENDERSON

RETURNS FROM A recent questionnaire concerning problems in book selection and acquisition revealed that libraries without policy statements, particularly the medium and small institutions, were the ones encountering the most serious difficulties. The questionnaire was sent to 105 libraries; returns were received from 85. Although some suggested that their only problem was the inadequate book appropriation the replies indicated that more than this was involved. Many libraries reported pressures from readers who want current popular titles, with a strong emphasis on fiction, and because of this they are unable to develop the book collection on any kind of a long-range program. It is apparent that in the building of a book stock in relation to present and future community needs due attention to titles of lasting value as well as to those of current and ephemeral interest calls for a guiding statement that will take full account of the community's basic reading interests. In fulfilling this purpose the policy statement

would serve as a guide in weeding, discarding of last copies and accepting gifts, and in dealing with questions of censorship.

This subject may appear to be academic for those fortunate librarians who have not had to face an individual or a group with a justification of their purchase or non-purchase of a given book. Sound and clear policy is the best means of coping with such attacks. The catapult from theory to practice will be easier if the library's objectives have been defined and if a book selection policy has been established to implement them.

Appreciating that a number of librarians would find it helpful to think through the problems of book selection in terms of policy, standards and criteria a Pre-Convention Work Conference was sponsored by the Intellectual Freedom Committee in cooperation with the Public Libraries Division at Philadelphia July 1 and 2. The announced aim of the work conference was to bring librarians together in general meetings and in small groups representing various size libraries, where a discussion of current problems, issues, and experiences in this area could be reviewed and analyzed.

The program was publicized in professional channels; 230 librarians registered. Fifteen discussion groups were set up with about fifteen members, including a leader

ED. NOTE: Heading the largest County library in the country John Henderson, Head of the Los Angeles County Library, has distinguished himself in many professional activities, the latest of which was the organization of the ALA Book Selection Workshop. From the special vantage point of chairman, Mr. Henderson shares with us a meaningful report on the workshop's effort to attack the problem of censorship from the positive approach of formulating book selection policies.

and a reporter in each. Members of the conference were given a work kit containing an outline discussion guide and a number of items. These were: *Book Selection Policy for Public Libraries*, an outline of the talk by Miriam Putnam; *Book Selection Theory*, an outline of the talk by Eleanor Phinney; *Excerpts from Public Library Book Selection Policy Statements*; *Books and the Law*, a list of the books on special exhibit; and *Censorship of Books*, a reading list prepared by Letitia Pool, Drexel Institute of Technology. The exhibit, "Books and the Law" was provided by the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania, and a collection of professional publications on book selection was made available by the Drexel Institute of Technology and the Philadelphia Free Library.

The Work Conference opened with a talk by Herbert Brucker, Editor of the *Hartford Courant*, titled "Intellectual Climate 1955" which was reassuring in that he presented evidence of the clearing of the intellectual atmosphere with the repudiation by the voters of McCarthy attacks and program. However, Mr. Brucker cautioned, "We do still have a long way to go before we return to the historic American standards of intellectual and other freedoms . . ." Paul Bixler, Secretary of the A.L.A. Intellectual Freedom Committee and Librarian of Antioch College, read a paper citing instances of censorship in various parts of the country, pointing to the efforts of certain individuals and groups to restrict the free use of books and libraries. The third speaker was Miriam Putnam, of Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Massachusetts, who discussed the objectives of public library service. She concluded her talk by saying that in 1970 the public library "will continue to be the one community resource which is book centered, although hospitable to other media; idea oriented; and individual centered, although continually seeking new ways of reaching the individual through the groups to which he belongs."

Eleanor Phinney, of the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service, was the last speaker, and she discussed book selection theory and practice. "There

are many questions which a policy statement should answer. As a common philosophy, we have accepted the concept of free access to materials, as spelled out in the Library Bill of Rights. How do we square that with the practical necessity of selecting, of excluding? As I have suggested, we can make a start by recognizing and determining our limitations, and setting our standards as standards of inclusion. Where do we need to be specific, and what must we leave to be dealt with as the occasion arises? What are the basic considerations for any materials selection policy statement? . . ." were some of the questions raised by Miss Phinney. Following her talk the members of the conference adjourned to their discussion group sessions where they reviewed and talked over problems until 4:30 p.m., meeting again in the evening to read and study points that required further inquiry.

The next morning the groups met for a final session, reviewing the reports brought in by the workshop members who had special problems to analyze; a summary of the discussions of each was then prepared by the group reporter. At noon the Work Conference adjourned until the final general meeting at three o'clock.

Illustrating community pressures in book selection as experienced in our schools in Marin County and in Los Angeles, the Ed Murrow "See It Now" film was shown during the recess period. Although school situations were presented the kinescope served to pinpoint problems of book selection for public libraries.

The panel discussion at the final meeting was led by Mrs. Grace Stevenson, A.L.A.'s Associate Executive Secretary, and the members included the speakers at the general meeting with the exception of Mr. Brucker who could not stay over. The panel reviewed the questions and issues covered in the various groups as summarized by Ransom L. Richardson, Editor, *ALA Bulletin*, and the group reporters:

POLICY STATEMENT

A written statement of book selection policy should be formulated and adopted by every library, regardless of size. The librarian, library board and library staff should participate in formulating this policy. The Library Bill of Rights

(Book Selection Policy . . . page 325)

Reading on the Malibu

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL

WE MOVED to the Malibu last spring and my reading suffered a corresponding change, both sea and sierra. In Chumash "Malibu" means where the mountains meet the ocean. The coast beyond Point Dume is beautiful for its sandy beaches, kelp beds, crumbling palisades, and curving line of the Santa Monicas; so real and beautiful that our television has stood dark since we moved. All the hours are lovely in their changing lights and colors, wind and calm; and if one isn't gardening or gleaming wood on the beach, swimming or walking, he is content just to sit and watch the passage of time over the face of the earth.

The only way for me to get any reading or writing done in this environment is to retreat to my study at the back of the house, pull the curtains to shut out sight of the mountains through the argent leaves of the olive tree, and sit facing the wall, a yellow pad on my lap, a blue scripto in my fist, and hope.

Which is what I did when I came to write this article on my vacation in August. Ever since 1939 I have been lashed by a succession of editors to meet deadlines for this magazine, whether under the Japanese lantern tree in Beverly Glen, or in the old wicker chair beneath the eucalyptus *ficafolia* on the hill in Palms, or in a tea-warmed Chelsea apartment house, overlooking the tree-lined Thames and the hills of Kent and Surrey.

And now on the Malibu, out of sight but not sound of the sea, smelling the acrid fragrance of ice plant, kelp, geranium, pine, cypress, and eucalyptus, what has this boy in the backroom been reading?

Chiefly books about our new environment, the former Rancho Topanga Mali-

bu Sequit, one of the most romantic of the Spanish grants whose modern owners, the Rindge family, so bitterly resisted encroachment that it took a long court battle before the sovereign state of California could secure right of way for a coast road. On the day of opening of that two-lane concrete ribbon, circa 1929, I drove over it in a topless Hupmobile roadster from Santa Monica to Oxnard and back via Calabasas, an all-day trip, and even then the beaches were guarded by miles of barbed wire fence.

Happy Days in Southern California by Frederick Hastings Rindge (1898) is a remarkable work of booster-type literature by the owner of the rancho, packed with details of shore and ranch life, yet almost unreadable today because of its literary mannerisms. Thus the owner had only himself to blame for having commenced the advertising which led people to squat on his land.

When I called for the book in the UCLA rare book room I was startled to see by the accession number—286063—that it was one of the very first volumes I handled upon joining the UCLA staff in 1938, when I was given the task of accessioning the recently acquired Cowan collection. This copy is a presentation from the author to Robert Ernest Cowan.

Another example of a coming event casting its bibliographical shadow occurred in the second Malibu volume I read last summer. *Sondelius Came to the Mountains* by Madeleine Ruthven is a pamphlet of poems published in 1934 by the Primavera Press when I was one of its directors (assigned to the shipping room), along with Jake Zeitlan, Ward Ritchie, Phil Townsend Hanna, and Carey McWilliams. I had not re-read it since and did not even own a copy. I found out why when I called for the UCLA copy: on August 11, 1938 it had been presented to the library by one L. C. P.

The poems are about the folklore and flora of the back country almost directly

ED. NOTE: It seems incongruous that while most of us complain that we have no time to read, one of the busiest men in our profession goes right on living his motto "Books are Basic." The refreshing way UCLA's librarian Larry Powell actively relates reading to his own life is both an inspiration and a challenge.

in from where we now live: Big Sycamore Canyon, Boney Ridge, Triunfo Pass, and Yerba Buena. Along with Hildegard Flanner, W. W. Robinson, and C. F. McIntyre, Madeleine Ruthven is one of the few poets who has looked at the mountains of Southern California with eyes both sharp and loving.

During vacation we varied days on the beach with explorations of the back country Miss Ruthven wrote about, and were pleased to locate many of the landmarks just as she described them. This end of the Santa Monicas, from Malibu Canyon west to Big Sycamore Canyon, a distance of perhaps twenty miles, and of a depth of ten or twelve from ocean to Ventura Boulevard, is a sweet and lonely stretch of country. Too unspectacular to draw tourists, too dry to support many settlers, it slumbers undisturbed with few to breathe the incense of sun-warmed chaparral, to see the red fox cross the road, the hovering hawks, and the rare hunter without firearms, taking advantage of a special deer season in the Santa Monicas limited to the bow and arrow.

On the south slope of Boney Ridge, approaching Triunfo Pass, the road traverses a great stand of the brush known as red shanks, which was in full feathery bloom in August. To learn more about this member of the chaparral family I re-read one of the best of all botanical works of Californiana, *The Elfin Forest of California* by Francis M. Fultz (Los Angeles, Times-Mirror Press, 1923), a little book with more than one hundred photographic illustrations by the author, which is about nothing but chaparral and the small pines of the Southern California Mountains.

Botanically accurate and charmingly written, this book by a Highland Park high school teacher deserves reprinting. His death a few years ago brought Fultz's papers to the UCLA Library, through the generosity of the author's widow and the good offices of Glen Dawson.

Let me quote what he says about the virgin stand of red shanks we came upon in our wanderings:

"A sister of the chamise flourishes in the southern part of the Elfin-Forest. It is *Adenostoma sparsifolium*, the specific

name indicating one of its distinctive characteristics—thinly leaved. It is often called 'red-shank', from the color of its trunk. It keeps shedding its bark in long, thin shreds, which gives it a rather untidy appearance. But this characteristic serves as an unfailing mark of identification. It is a much more robust shrub than its sister, the grease-wood, growing to double the diameter and nearly twice the height. It is plentiful about the western slope of Mt. San Jacinto, and from there southward. The only place that I have seen it north and west of the San Gabriel Valley is in the Santa Monica Mountains, where there is a patch of unusually fine specimens near Saddle Peak."

Dana was on my summer re-reading list, and I savored once again the first and best of all books of marine Californiana. Holder's *The Channel Islands of California* was consulted to see if it gives the flashing intervals of the Anacapa Light (it doesn't), and finally I turned again to J. Smeaton Chase's *California Coast Trails* (1913), a narrative in the R. L. S. tradition of a horseback ride from Mexico to Oregon, to read what he said about the Malibu:

"Turning, then, westward, a few miles of pleasant road brought us to the entrance to the Malibu Ranch, a long strip of land lying between the southward-facing foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains and the shore. At the gate was posted a warning that Trespassing was Strictly Prohibited. I knew that public right of way through the ranch had long been contested by the owners, and I had been warned that I might find my way disputed by their myrmidons with shot-guns. But there was nothing except the passive placard to prevent my entering, and I passed on with little doubt of making an equally peaceful exit at the western end."

Chase camped that night by the lagoon at Trancas Canyon, and to this day one of the Rindge's range rider's shacks stands nearby, boarded up and ruinous. The following night he slept on the beach farther upcoast. "I was up at four o'clock, and broke camp early. The breeze was strong

(Reading on the Malibu . . . page 335)

"THE MAKING OF FRIENDS"

MRS. J. HENRY MOHR

"Oh it's giving and doing for somebody else, on that all life's splendor depends,

And the joy of this world, when you've summed it all up is found in the making of friends."

EDGAR GUEST.

"ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES CLOSED— Lack of Support Forces Shut-Down"

Would it make any difference in the life of the average American Citizen if the newspapers carried that caption tomorrow morning?

Would it make any difference in our lives if the library and its books were not available to all the citizens, adults as well as children?

Is the average citizen aware of the fact that the library:

- (1) "Serves the needs of the home, a primary and important center of interest for all America, by enabling men and women to create homes which are better places for family living. . . .
- (2) "Serves the child from picture book age to adulthood by introducing to him the joys of reading and fostering in him the ability to appreciate and use books effectively. . . .
- (3) "Serves the young adults as students from kindergarten through college. . . .
- (4) "Serves the adult who seeks in books a recreational release or inspirational antidote to the tensions of modern living, or the means to continue his personal development throughout life. . . .
- (5) "Serves the business and professional man and the worker by as-

sisting them to perform more efficiently at their chosen occupations.

- (6) "Serves those who are seeking information from the important sources of knowledge in all subject fields. . . .

- (7) "Serves the American Citizen by providing in communities throughout the city a reservoir of knowledge and information as nourishment for free and inquiring minds. . . ."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT, 1954

Or has the average citizen taken the Public Library for granted along with other individual liberties, privileges and public services.

Libraries have found new and needed support in a growing movement called "Friends of Libraries." Groups are working as auxiliaries in more than two hundred communities throughout the nation.

Through these groups citizens are focusing attention not only on the services and facilities but also on the needs of the library. They enrich the resources of the library by acquiring, through gifts and purchase, books, magazines and other library materials, as well as fine and rare book collections. They support building programs; secure bookmobiles for the extension of library services; contribute to the cultural opportunities of the community by sponsoring book fairs, exhibits, book talks, musicals and moving picture forums. Television and Radio programs sponsored by "Friends" are now contributing to the further extension of the library's program.

During the past fifteen years, the services and functions of the libraries have been tested and thrown into the limelight as never before. Public libraries in California are faced with the problem of providing increased services with existing facilities, staff and materials. Obsolete and crowded library buildings are to be found in every part of the state. These problems are intensified particularly by

ED. NOTE: Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, a Library Commissioner of the San Francisco Public Library, served as Chairman of the CLA Trustees Section from 1944-1946 and in 1951 became the first recipient of the coveted Trustees Citation Award. Mrs. Mohr encouraged the organization of the San Francisco Public Library's Friends Group in 1949 and has served as an advisor in the founding of such groups throughout the state.

the state's rapid growth of population, by the mobility of people, by inadequate financing, and by legal limitations. Seventy-two thousand Californians are without access to books and hundreds of thousands have only public library services.

A recent national survey has revealed that California ranks 4th among the states in per capita support of library service, excluding capital outlay. It is of concern to all California librarians and it should concern all thinking citizens that we have slipped from very near the highest among the states in per capita support down to the 4th place.

Who is responsible for this alarming situation?

The problem is not as easily answered as it is stated. It is not only the problem of librarians, library boards or governmental authorities who control the purse strings. It must also become the problem of every average citizen.

This is where we return to "Friends of Libraries." It is to such an organized group that public libraries can look to for support in helping to further the attainment of the library's objectives. Citizens who are convinced of the unquestioned importance of the contribution of public library service to the life of the community, state and nation. Citizens who will work together in an organization to interpret the library to its constituents and to promote the extension and strengthening of its program.

In California we have 30 "Friends" groups in connection with public libraries. There are also associations of "Friends" connected with college and university libraries.

In reviewing the accomplishments of California Friends groups we find that the majority of them have helped to plan and secure new buildings. It is not sufficient that library boards appear before the county boards of supervisors or the councilmen; they need support of citizen groups to re-affirm the claim of the library to its just share of the tax dollar.

In California we observe "Library Week" in March of each year. Librarians plan public meetings, secure and set up exhibits, give radio and television interviews to spread the library's story to all

citizens. At this time "Friends" take an active part in the programs.

Books and the printed word is another sphere where the great value of "Friends' Groups" is manifest. First they see that current budgets have a sufficient allowance for new books, secondly they see that gifts of books—be it one or a collection of rare items—are presented to the library. "Friends" also guide bequests to libraries for the purchase of books. The ultimate selection of the type of materials and titles is of course always left to the decision of the librarian. With rising costs of books some libraries have benefitted to a great degree by bequests that permit them to purchase rare or special books not allowed in the normal budget. Also some of the business service books, so vital to a metropolitan library, are procured through bequest funds.

Young people as well as adults help out as Friends. In San Francisco for two years a "Young Friends' Group" has been giving support to their neighborhood branch library. They assist the librarian in her summer reading program for children. They have been gathering material to make up an international cookbook and engage in other library interests. This has proved not only a broadening social and educational experience for them but has helped to interest parents as well.

Library Trustees of America have fostered a development of public libraries that has made facilities for self-education almost nation-wide. Trustees have found that the establishment of "Friends" groups may substantially support the library's program.

"Friends" groups in no way supplant the duties and prerogatives of library boards. There should be complete understanding and accord between the groups. Any library activity undertaken by "Friends" groups should be with the consent and knowledge of the librarian and the library board. "Friends" are in effect a community council to interpret the library to the community and work for a broad integration into the cultural and educational life of the community.

There is no set form a "Friends" group should assume. In a metropolitan

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library or a system with branches, it might be well to have several smaller groups and one main group. These could join in annual or semi-annual meetings. Their broad objectives would be similar but the local projects might differ in character. In smaller communities a local group could be set up with special objectives and projects. For county or state-wide groups an organization with wider coverage might be set up. Usually state groups are organized for specific purposes of necessary legislation. A county or state could be divided into districts and groups arranged on the basis of geographical or political sub-divisions.

The California State Library through its field office maintains a file of current information and materials relating to Friends of the Library activities. Books on how groups are organized include the American Library Association "Friends of the Library Groups" and the recently published *P. L. D. Reporter*, titled — "Friends of the Public Library — How They Work." In addition, the Field Office Consultant Staff is available to local committees for assistance in forming new Friends' groups.

To establish a "Friends'" group any currently acceptable procedure may be employed. The *Friends' Handbook*, published by the American Library Association, has a wealth of material on that topic and other suggestions for "Friends'."

A brief basic outline might be set down here:

Usually the nucleus of a group will stem from several members of an established community group, such as the League of Women Voters, Parent-Teachers Association, American Association of University Women, or any other citizen organization or any individual that has shown interest in the library. Adding to this several other influential persons of the community, men as well as women, whose leadership and ability to arouse others has been demonstrated. These persons then meet with the librarian and possibly several board members to determine a course of action. Communications signed by the chairman pro-tem will be sent to a selected list of citizens. This list should include library patrons, donors,

local authors, chairmen of organizations, service clubs, labor and business groups. The communication will be an invitation to the first general organizational meeting of Friends. A brief summary of the purposes of the group should be included. It is well to have two or three persons speak informally about the Friends movement as a nation-wide endeavor, as a local project and its relationship to the local library.

Also at this first meeting committees should be selected to accomplish the following:

1. To state purposes of the group and needs of the library as surveyed by the steering committee. A typical statement is: "The purpose of the organization shall be to establish closer relations between the Public Library and its constituents; to promote knowledge of, and informed interest in its functions, resources, services and needs; to stimulate benefactions to the library; and to lead in the development of a program for the extension and improvement of public library services and resources." (Friends of San Francisco Public Library Constitution and By-Laws).
2. To draw up by-laws and constitution (See A. L. A. Friends Handbook).
3. Appoint nominating committee; or if too soon for that, elect a chairman. Other committees may be appointed as need arises.
4. A strong bequest committee should be established.
5. A book committee to encourage the gift of books upon consultation with the librarian. This committee could include sub-committees on music, visual aids and technical materials.
6. A children's department committee to stimulate interest in parents in assisting in special programs, gifts and co-operate generally with the librarians in this department.

The number of officers should be kept at a minimum, usually a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer. These, with the librarian and a trustee as consultant members, compose the board of directors meeting monthly or bi-monthly. General meetings should be held at least

ACADEMIC LIBRARY NOTES

BY GORDON MARTIN

AS THE NEW academic year opens, I would like to express thanks to the many librarians who have answered our call for news and hope that they and new correspondents will keep the news coming in during the new year.

A few months ago I had the opportunity to visit a number of libraries, mostly new or in construction, while en route to an excellent University conference on interlibrary lending and borrowing at Berkeley. The librarians were most hospitable and for their many courtesies, my thanks. Space does not permit more than brief mention of these libraries, but a few observations may be of interest to you.

Bakersfield College, a junior college, is building an entirely new campus near the northern edge of town. It was strange to find the huge stadium ready for use while the library foundations were as yet unpoured. The plans for the library building clearly showed the unfortunate results of planning by non-librarians. The library is not a separate structure, but must share space with other college departments. It serves as a corridor between other campus traffic centers. Goldie Ingles, the Librarian, indicated that losses had been heavy in the past few years and yet the new building is so arranged that control of exits is practically impossible. The building does provide expansion for a badly crowded collection, but is in no sense the answer to a librarian's vision of a perfect library building.

Fresno State's new building, now completed, was planned by librarians and clearly shows the advantages. It makes excellent use of a modular structure to provide stack and reading areas around a utility core. The first floor makes use of removable steel and glass walls to separate work rooms and offices.

College of the Pacific's new Martin Library is wonderful relief from the cramped, unattractive quarters Allan Laursen and his staff have had to use, but it is a disappointment in some ways. Exterior design has been permitted to in-

terfere with interior function. Stacks and reading areas are disturbed by stairway and elevator and a second-floor toilet unit is surrounded by stacks making supervision of it practically impossible. In many ways a fine building, but it could have been better.

Sacramento State's new library is a fine modular building with handsome furnishings. Stack and reading areas are combined in fully controllable relationships. The work rooms are cramped but I'm told that the situation will be relieved when the building is completed.

These examples would seem to point up the virtues of librarian participation in library planning. Poorly arranged, inefficient buildings nearly always follow from basic planning by individuals uninformed about library procedures and usage.

The summer months have produced a number of personnel changes and other news from the State's academic libraries:

Sacramento State College has four new librarians: Lois Hankamp (Columbia), is head of Education Reference; Mrs. Irma Beatie (CU), is head Cataloger; Millie Chong and Dean Gregory (both CU) are new Reference Librarians. Alan Covey, the Librarian, also reports the installation of a marginal punched card charging system beginning with the current semester.

CU Davis' Librarian, J. R. Blanchard, attended the International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres in Brussels September 11-18. While in Europe, Blanchard will search for scientific books. John Sekerak, formerly Head of Loan Department at CU Davis, is now Subject Specialist in Science and Agriculture. George Bailey has been transferred from Berkeley to Davis as Subject Specialist in Social Science and Documents Librarian. Muriel Spaulding, head of Reference at Davis, is now Subject Specialist in the Humanities. New personnel at Davis include Florence Hildebrandt, head of the Loan Department,

and Roberta Stevenson, cataloger in charge of serials.

Helen Wik of the Mills College Library staff will spend the academic year in Berlin, where her husband, Reynold Wik, is to be Fulbright Lecturer at the Free University of Berlin.

California College of Arts and Crafts, Oakland, has added a Theatre Arts Department and the library has acquired a core collection in the subject. Theodor B. A. Yerke, Librarian, remarks that the Library has lost the distinction of being the smallest accredited college library in the State, and is now "advancing toward the great amorphous category of the included middle."

Marjorie M. Atkinson is the new Librarian at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley.

CU Berkeley recently added its 2-millionth volume, a Shakespeare First Folio from the estate of William H. Crocker. Berkeley is now the 6th largest university library in the country. Interesting that it took Berkeley 67 years to accumulate the first million volumes, only 17 years for the second million.

Helen Blasdale of Davis and Mrs. Virginia Reuss of San Francisco State recently completed a survey of technical processes at the Gleeson Library, University of San Francisco.

Paul Kruse, who was Executive Librarian for the UN Conference in San Francisco in 1945 and later editor of "Who Knows—And What," returns to the Bay Area as Librarian of Golden Gate College. His new Assistant Librarian will be Robert Wagner, formerly of Los Angeles State and the Fondation des Etats-Unis, Paris.

CU's Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton has moved its 25,000 volumes into a new fire-proof building with stack room, reading room and offices, writes Esther Noren, Assistant Librarian.

Jeanette M. Hitchcock has been appointed Chief of the Division of Special Collections, Emeritus, by the Board of Trustees of Stanford University as a token of appreciation for her long years of service. Her retirement is effective October 31 and J. Terry Bender, who has been with the Division since 1953, be-

comes Chief and Keeper of Rare Books.

Frederick E. Brasch, Consultant in Bibliography at Stanford, has been elected to membership in the local chapter of Sigma XI, honorary science research society, in recognition of his work in the history of science and particularly with relation to the Sir Isaac Newton Collection.

Edward P. Leavitt has been appointed Principal Documents Librarian. He comes to Stanford from a reference position at Boston College and will succeed Mrs. Irma Goldner, who has accepted the position of Assistant Law Librarian. Gilbert L. Campbell, Chief Science and Engineering Librarian, has resigned to take a position at the new U. S. Air Forces Academy, Denver. Mary Knights will serve as acting chief until a new appointment is made.

Frances Graves (Rosary College) joined the University of Santa Clara Library as Cataloger, replacing Doris Thibodeau. Barbara Landergan and Josephine Ferreira have left Santa Clara for other positions.

San Jose State announces four new staff members: Mrs. Pearl Fechter (SJ), General Reference; Gerard Barker (CU), Serials; Jerome Munday (CU), Circulation; and Eugene Holtman (Illinois), in charge of circulation services and Executive Assistant to Joyce Backus, Librarian.

Henry Madden announces the arrival of Julian Michel, formerly Administrative Intern at Berkeley, as Head of Technical Processes. Dorothy Martin is the new Librarian of the Fresno College Laboratory School. Tamie Tsuchiyama becomes Fresno's Periodicals Librarian, and Aristotle Bouras has been appointed Catalog Editor. Madden is the author of "Bibliothekspraxis, Bibliophilie und Erziehungswesen in den Vereinigten Staaten," which appears in *Biblos-Schrift*, volume 8, under imprint of Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare, Vienna.

Monterey Peninsula College's proposed addition to the Library had to be postponed as the bids were too high, according to Elizabeth Martin.

Robert Coover, formerly cataloger at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, is now head cataloger at the U. S. Naval

Postgraduate School Library, Monterey. Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo has added Mrs. Georgia Smith to their Catalog Department. She graduated from North Texas State and was recently at the Glendale Public Library.

Minerva Cross has retired from the Santa Barbara College staff after 10 years in charge of the Industrial Arts Branch on the Mesa campus where her extensive knowledge and experience with metal work and industrial arts in general were invaluable in building up the special collection. Carl Wensrich resigned from CUSB to join the Portland Public Library; John Johnson took over his responsibilities as head of Circulation. Herbert Linville now works half-time in Reference and Margaret Smith has assumed half-time duties as cataloger to reorganize and recatalog the Wyles Collection of Lincoln and Civil War materials. Barbara Terry, formerly at Northwestern University, is a new reference assistant at Santa Barbara.

Willis Kerr announces that Mrs. Alice C. Mathers, formerly Librarian at Hemet, will be Reference Librarian at LaVerne College. Mrs. Ruby Flora continues as cataloger and general assistant to Dr. Kerr.

Martin E. Thomas has resigned as head of UCLA's Undergraduate Library to accept a position at the State Library. James F. Wylie of the Reference Department, has gone to Germany as an Air Forces Librarian. David Heron has resigned as Graduate Reading Room Librarian to become Assistant to the Director of Stanford University Libraries. Mrs. Liselotte Manfredi, formerly at Berkeley, has joined UCLA's Special Collections. Mrs. Eleanore B. Friedgood has been assigned as bibliographer in the Acquisitions Department. Mrs. Phyllis Allen has accepted temporary appointment in the Reference Department pending clearance as librarian of UCLA's Atomic Energy Project.

UCLA's Librarian, Lawrence Clark Powell, presided over the August meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America at the Huntington Library, the first west coast meeting the organization has ever held.

Dimitry M. Krassovsky, Slavic bibliographer at UCLA is the author of "Glossary of Russian Terminology Used in Bibliographies and Library Science," published as Occasional Paper No. 2 of the UCLA Library.

Alice M. Humiston retired in June as head of the Catalog Department, UCLA, after 30 years service. She came to Los Angeles in 1925 and became head of the department in 1945. She has been replaced by Rudolf K. Engelbarts, who joined the department in 1941 after a period as instructor at Berkeley. Sadie McMurtry has been made Assistant Head of the Catalog Department.

E. R. Moser (USC), formerly cataloger at Long Beach State, has joined the staff of the California Institute of Technology as Librarian of the Biology Division.

Martha T. Boaz has been appointed Director of the USC School of Library Science. She has been on the faculty since 1953. Lewis Stieg, who has carried the double post of Director and Librarian since 1947, will now devote his full time to the Library.

Hazel A. Pulling, formerly Librarian of San Diego Junior College, joined the faculty of Immaculate Heart College, Graduate Department of Library Science, at Los Angeles. Dr. Pulling's extensive experience in library education will be helpful in directing the MS and Librarianship Credential programs. Gladys English, former head of Children's work at LAPL, is a lecturer at Immaculate Heart.

Margaret Cressaty, Librarian of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, tells us of several large shipments of exchange material sent to Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Egypt and Argentina. Many titles are still needed by foreign universities and colleges and Miss Cressaty will furnish copies of requests upon inquiry.

Citrus Junior College, Azusa, recently joined the smog research program of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control when a wind instrument was installed on the library roof. Irene McLeod of Citrus tells of plans to separate the High School and College libraries, now housed together.

THE LIBRARY AND THE POETS

BY ARMINE D. MACKENZIE

PEOPLE WHO WERE directly involved still speak guardedly of Dylan Thomas' visit to California a few years ago. To those like myself who heard some of the stories at second or third hand, they are vastly entertaining; but the various arrangement committees on several college campuses were not, apparently, amused. One noted author living in Southern California feels that these gentlemen, were unreasonably stuffy. After all, after teaching the nineteenth century, they should have known how to get on with a poet. But in all fairness, the Dylan Thomas legend had scarcely begun at the time he was with us, and from what one hears, his misadventures would have tried the patience of a saint. Of course we are taught nowadays—especially in the library world—that teamwork and the good committee spirit can handle anything. But perhaps even the team at its best is not equal to a great lyric poet. In fact, isn't that something of what is meant when we talk about the plight of the poet in our mass society? No one is to blame. Fortunately, in time, as memories shorten and the legend of the poet grows apace, a different version of what took place will probably emerge. One wonders what Jeffries said about Keats in after years.

Whatever distress his visit may have given the individuals who had to arrange for it, at least we can be grateful that Dylan Thomas' very weaknesses have helped revive an interest in poetry. During the ascendancy of T. S. Eliot, the idea of the poet as a romantic figure was frowned on. Mr. Eliot seemed to feel that it was slightly vulgar for the poet to show, at least in his person, any more ebullience than a bank clerk. We were impressed that a great poet could be a successful insurance executive and it was nice that so many poets were safely harbored on university campuses. At Writers' Conferences, when they came together, that little handful of serious poets whose names had been made familiar by appearing over and over in the literary quarterlies, one did not exactly experience the atmosphere of lawless Villon, gun-running Rimbaud, or even the unfortunate generation of the nineties that Yeats tells us about which loving Cynara in their fashion, all came to grief in a quiet way. No, seeing the campus poets, one was glad they were fed, but perhaps (so incurably romantic are we all) a little disappointed that the turmoil and *sturm nach drang* that many of their lines showed should come out of lives devoted to sensible hours and regular habits.

One suspects that the vast reading public was disappointed too. In my younger days many young girls wanted to be like Edna St. Vincent Millay: at least when she still lived in the Village. But who among the teen-



"People expect poets
to BE poets!"

agers wishes to emulate that poetess who is a defiantly married housewife, has three robust children, and two dogs, and is belligerently domestic at her place in Connecticut? The success of *Lust for Life* or *Moon and Sixpence* showed that a large audience existed who wanted artists to be the sort of people they would never dream of meeting socially. From the days that Robert Louis Stevenson was a bitter disappointment to Harriet Monroe and D. H. Lawrence's dark god within somehow missed connections with Mabel Dodge Luhan (she could at least write to Jeffers to complain about it) people have wanted poets to be poets. And Dylan Thomas filled the bill, with the result that we are finding signs of a revival in poetry reading these days.

All the discussion about the plight of the poet that one has heard since the ascendancy of Dylan Thomas has made me reconsider the relationship of the library with its local poets. I can only, of course, speak of our experience in Los Angeles. For the most part, everything is amicable between ourselves and the poets who throng our portals, particularly in the case of those organized poets, chiefly women, who meet and discuss and write and occasionally bring out locally printed anthologies with titles that seem to sound like *Pan Peeps Through the Chaparral* or *Heart Throbs in the Golden West*. We always get these books, of course. But there are a few poets who have had certain difficulties with the library; and one cannot help feeling, a little uneasily, that in their particular lives, we may have represented part of the great hostile Philistine world with which they grappled.

I don't myself go back far enough to remember the Barefoot Poet, who was a library problem in the twenties. But several bards within my experience have paid us a great deal of attention. One of the mildest published at his own expense several slim volumes of a verse that can honestly be described as innocuous. It contained absolutely nothing that anyone could object to, which I suppose is something nowadays. Gide said somewhere that lofty sentiments make bad art: the sentiments expressed by this poet were so lofty as to practically soar off his pages,

except that little, in his quiet numbers, could be described as soaring. He was a persistent man, and using our national directory, wrote to all the major libraries offering to sell his works. A surprising number of libraries bought copies. Then when he had sold all he could, he sent free copies, so far as the supply lasted, to the libraries that had turned him down. After all, he wanted to be read.

We had a long struggle with a single-minded individual who had written a verse play. He had had several copies reproduced by some sort of offset process. We could never tell what it was about, except it had an odd sort of mixture of historical and symbolic characters, such as the Angel of Peace and General MacArthur. It was also mystical and illustrated a new vision of things that had come to the author at 3 a.m. one restless morning. Well, his quiet persistence led us to get one reference copy. Thereafter, he kept phoning the library, sometimes disguising his voice, sometimes not, to ask for circulating copies of the play. It was in great demand, the voice kept telling us.

We had a long duel, if you can call it that, with a poet of passion, in the Ella Wheeler Wilcox school. This was a pleasant appearing, quiet little middle aged woman, whose manner at first gave little hint either of her pertinacity or of the quality of her verses. These were not only autobiographical, like most lyric poetry; they contained what the Catalog Department would call ports. of the lady herself, crowned in flowers and holding a lyre, and of her husband, a sheepish looking bald headed gentleman who was apparently the only true begetter of her passion. In fact, the poems were quite properly domestic. A sonnet beginning, as I recall, "O Master of my every vagrom mood," turned out to be addressed to her spouse who also inspired "Rhapsody in Summer Heat," "Your Hands Have Moulded All the Varied Mes" and others of an even more impassioned vein. A courting and

(Poets . . . page 327)

ED. NOTE: Most California Librarians need no introduction to Mr. Armine Mackenzie of the Los Angeles Public Library Staff. His whimsical humor and sly satire have long made him a favorite contributor to CL.

United Thoughts and Counsels

San Jose, October 25-29, 1955

BY AMY L. BOYNTON

*"United thoughts and counsels, equal hope
And hazard in the glorious enterprise"*

MILTON—PARADISE LOST

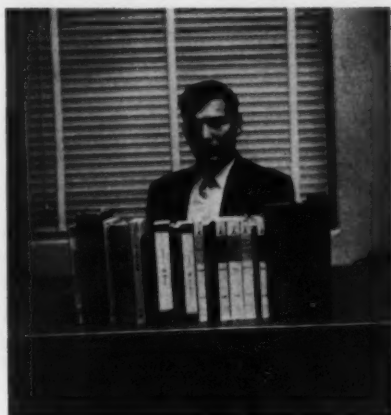
WITH THE San Jose conference just around the corner we are impressed with the many people converging upon that City to apply their best thinking to securing "Better Libraries through Cooperation." Experts from the profession will pool their thinking, spurred on by brilliant contributions from speakers and consultants who have gained distinction in other fields. But these would be of no avail were it not for the hundreds of working librarians coming fresh from their contacts with people and with experiences in all types and sizes of libraries, each ready to add his bit in the many workshops set up by the various sections.

Surely these "thoughts and counsels" can but result in action little short of a "glorious enterprise."

Keynote speaker at the first general session is Thomas K. Finletter, nationally known for his work with the United States State Department, and as Chairman of the Air Policy Commission, also as Secretary of Air Force. An authority on what mass communications do to people and a champion of the cause of individual freedoms, the impact of his address will reach far beyond the walls of the conference hall.

Brig. General S. L. A. Marshall said of Mr. Finletter: "Thomas K. Finletter's propositions have sock. They are put with a bluntness which, in making his meaning clear as a pikestaff, mark him as a writer born and a scholar unafraid that history will prove him wrong."

ED. NOTE: Only those who have similarly attempted to assemble information and publicize CLA's annual conference can truly appreciate the enormous task accomplished so well by Amy L. Boynton, Librarian of the Lodi Public Library and Chairman of the CLA Public Relations Committee.



Sears Jayne introduces hundreds of students each year to the great books of world literature. Just returned from England, Jayne will appear as this year's Coulter Lecturer speaking to the second general session.

Complimenting the challenge of Mr. Finletter's address will be the display of "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof," the exhibit of 25 panels prepared for Columbia University's Bicentennial last year. For many this will be the first opportunity to see this outstanding production. It will be on display throughout the week.

No stranger to California librarians is Dr. Robert D. Leigh who will be in attendance throughout the sessions as counselor, adviser, and consultant. As former director of the Public Library Inquiry, and as director of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, and now as Acting Dean of Columbia University School of Library Service his counsel will be invaluable. He will sum up his impressions of the conference in the closing address on Friday.

A highlight of the week will be the appearance of Sears R. Jayne, that remarkable young professor at the University of



Dr. Robert Glass Cleland, noted historian and professor at Occidental College, will be the dinner speaker at the Trustees Section banquet.

California at Berkeley who has students competing for a place in his classes on Masterpieces of Literature. Whether dealing with men on the seas, as he did in World War II as commander of U.S.S. Isabel, or with a class of 500 college students he commands attention. Through the cooperation of the University of California School of Librarianship Alumni Association he will appear as Coulter Lecturer and speaker for the second general session. Title of Jayne's address will be *The California Scholar in British Libraries*.

The Trustees Section brings another outstanding personality as speaker for their dinner on Friday. Robert Glass Cleland, long a member of the History Department at Occidental College, is author of many books on Mexico and California. The trustees will devote their daytime hours to consideration of relationships with various governmental administrations and a discussion of library legislation.

Other section meetings, which are planned on the workshop pattern, have drawn experts from far and near in developing their programs.

The Section on Work with Boys and Girls has a galaxy of children's editors headed by Frances Clarke Sayers, author and nationally known authority on children's books. Other participants are Elizabeth Riley, Ursula Nordstrom, Alice Dalglish, and Marion Garthwaite. They have chosen such intriguing captions as "Kindle the Spirit," "Mother Goose to Aristotle," "We Cooperate," and "The Company of Children" for the development of their theme of cooperation for better libraries for children. The films "... And Now Miguel" and "The Impressionable Years" will also be shown.

CURLS will devote sessions to the study of regional cooperation. Their main speaker will be Dr. Kenneth J. Brough on "The Development of Library Standards in California," from the college and university point of view.

Gathered to assist leaders in the Public Library field in the three day workshop on cooperation are such experts as Mrs. Grace T. Stevenson, Associate Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, and Director of the Office of Adult Education, and S. Janice Kee, Executive Secretary of the Public Libraries Division. These two from the national office will serve as roaming consultants to relate the national scene to the discussion at hand.

Assemblyman Ernest Geddes, who sponsored recent library legislation, will be on hand for technical advice on "What the Law Allows," the subject presented by Dr. Leigh, Mrs. Norma Yocum, John Smith, with Larlyn Froerer representing the League of California Cities and Bill MacDougall representing the County Supervisors Association. Bertha Hellum and Margaret Klausner will direct this session.

Second session of the Public Libraries Section deals with cooperative building of the book collection and draws on librarians to master mind the session ... John Henderson, Ralph Blasingame, Fred Wemmer, Albert Lake, Esther Mardon, and Carl Hamilton participating. This will be followed by meetings of small groups with a chance for each and all to make a contribution.

(Conference . . . page 323)

LIBRARY COOPERATION

A Bibliographical Essay Prepared for the California State Library and the California Library Association

BY JOHN RATHER

FOREWORD

Cooperation among libraries has been widely discussed during the last 20 years and the essentials of cooperative programs are well-known to most librarians. When this writer was asked to prepare a bibliographical essay on library cooperation, he confidently expected to find a wealth of significant material. With that in mind, a decision was made to limit the backward search to 15 years with the reasonable assurance that the newer material would cite the most noteworthy earlier literature.

The relevant volumes of *Library Literature* constituted the logical starting point. Twelve headings were searched:

ACQUISITIONS, COOPERATIVE
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTERS
CATALOGING, COOPERATIVE
CATALOGS—UNION
COOPERATION
COUNTY LIBRARIES
INTERLIBRARY LOAN
LIBRARY EXTENSION
PUBLIC LIBRARIES—SERVICES TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
PUBLIC LIBRARIES—SERVICES TO SCHOOLS
REGIONAL LIBRARIES
STORAGE AND DEPOSIT LIBRARIES

Since the primary purpose of this bibliographical essay was to enumerate the literature of practical examples of library cooperation, some effort was made to pre-select the usable citations without reading the articles. This seemed a safe enough procedure in view of the likelihood that citations in the articles actually read would point up any other significant material that had been missed.

Checking citations provided access also to the monographic literature on library cooperation in the few cases of titles not listed under any of the *Library Literature* headings. To complete the circle, bibliographical references in the monographic works were checked to insure thorough coverage of the periodical literature.

Despite this apparent thoroughness, the search yielded surprisingly small returns. The number of usable citations was further reduced when examination revealed that many were mere exhortations to cooperate. Even articles that contained concrete suggestions were often scanty fare. Too many ideas were presented with little or no documentation and, even when given, concrete examples lacked embellishment.

ED. NOTE: Mr. John Rather, presently a candidate for the doctor's degree in librarianship at Columbia University, was commissioned this spring by the State Library to prepare this Bibliographical Essay on library cooperation. Mr. Rather has distinguished himself in the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, where he showed particular interest in bibliographical research. CL considers it a special privilege to publish Mr. Rather's essay. He is now Research Assistant at the School of Library Service at Columbia University.

The dearth of practical examples in the literature is particularly annoying since it does not appear to reflect the actual state of affairs. The published material gives clear indication that many significant instances of library cooperation have never been described in print. Clearly, thorough coverage of this aspect of cooperation would provide a valuable (if not essential) supplement to the "theoretical" articles present in such abundance.

The citations finally chosen for this bibliographical essay are not immune from the foregoing criticisms. The most that can be said of them is that they represent the best the literature has to offer. Even they tend to rehash too much that is well-known and to drop concrete examples after sketchy description. For this reason no attempt was made to compile an annotated bibliography. Annotations would either make many of the citations seem exactly alike, or place too much emphasis on minor points.

Actually this difficulty persists even under the present arrangement of the bibliography. Most of the articles cover several aspects of cooperation or, at least, begin with a familiar overview of the subject. However, unless an article has outstanding merit, it is listed only under the section to which it makes the best contribution. In each of the sections, citations preceded by an asterisk are considered of special importance.

Apart from general statements about library cooperation, the subject matter of the citations falls into two major categories. For the purposes of this essay, they are designated as *organization* and *techniques*. Organization covers all arrangements between libraries that facilitate cooperative effort. Techniques of cooperation are the means by which it is actually effected in technical services, reader services and bibliographical control. Obvious examples are cooperative cataloging, interlibrary lending, and union catalogs.

To avoid duplicating the work of others, the writer has generally avoided enumerating references that are included in any bibliography of a single aspect of cooperation. When another bibliography is relied upon to cover the earlier literature, that fact is specifically mentioned in the text.

I. GENERAL READINGS ON COOPERATION

In the past 25 years, librarians have become an acutely service-conscious group, eager to provide maximum benefits for the maximum number of library users. This desire imposes real burdens. The public librarian encounters the practical difficulties of extending library service to hitherto unserved areas, and the academic librarian faces an ever-widening circle of relevant material to be acquired and organized for use. To make matters worse, the growing demand for service has not always been paralleled by adequate increase in the funds with which to provide them.

Apparently, library cooperation offers the only practical solution to the dilemma. Stating the fact is a relatively simple thing; agreeing on the form of cooperation and actually putting it into force are far more difficult. One of the major obstacles seems to be the jealous way each library clings to its autonomy, being reluctant to join a larger unit of library service or to alter its acquisitions policy. Perhaps this adherence to the older view of the complete library explains why there are so many articles stressing the need for cooperation.

Almost all of the sweeping plans for library cooperation were formulated during or after World War II, but one important statement was made as early as 1941. Herbert A. Kellar's *Memoranda on Library Cooperation*¹ present the germ of almost every significant cooperative idea for research libraries. A few years later, Wilson and Tauber² gave a good summary of what library cooperation had been achieved up to 1944. Once again the emphasis was on the academic and research library.

Concern about the inadequacies of public library service led to serious discussion of the means for improving it during the post-war period. The fullest statement was made in *A National Plan for Public Library Service*, which devoted a chapter to co-ordination of library service³ and made cooperation an integral part of the plan. Library institutes at the University of Chicago⁴ and the University of California⁵ produced significant contributions to the problem of cooperatively "reaching readers."

The record of accomplishment through cooperation is impressive for both research libraries⁶ and public libraries,⁷ and the results have been viewed appreciatively in Great Britain.⁸ But a measure of resistance is still present if articles urging cooperation are any indication. It still seems necessary to state the criteria for cooperation, to indicate the role of library associations,⁹ and to offer rebuttal against arguments condemning larger units of service.¹⁰ Evidently, some librarians have yet to appreciate the "realistic considerations in library cooperation."¹¹

Although the improvement of library services and resources is a national problem, the work necessarily begins on the state level. How it is to be organized is the subject of the next section. Here it should be enough to cite a few articles indicating possibilities for library cooperation in California,^{12, 13} Illinois,¹⁴ and Missouri.¹⁵ The latter is particularly interesting since it suggests four ways academic libraries can contribute to the improvement of public library service.

The geographical compactness of Great Britain and the economic stringencies of its libraries have been important factors in promoting cooperation among them. The first has made cooperation possible; the second has made it necessary. The essential points of cooperation among English public libraries are covered in McColvin's *Library Trends* article,¹⁶ and brought more up-to-date by Bryon.¹⁷ McColvin's excellent bibliography gives all necessary citations to the earlier literature, but one item in it is especially worth singling out. Vollans' study of library cooperation in Great Britain¹⁸ amounts almost to a handbook since it describes many activities in painstaking detail. Esterquest's monograph¹⁹ presents an American's view of British cooperation and indicates why certain techniques have not been used.

Although a trifle out-of-date, Pafford's *Library Co-operation in Europe*²⁰ is still valuable and certainly it is convenient to use.

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II. ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATION

Library cooperation cannot be achieved unless the participating institutions have some agreement as to how it is to be organized. The possibilities range from an informal understanding between two libraries to a highly complex, legally air-tight agreement among a score or more. It is beyond the scope of this bibliographical essay to describe the intricacies of such arrangements. The aim here is to direct the reader to the relevant literature. For that reason, no special attempt has been made to differentiate the various types of organization except in the broadest terms. Furthermore, it should be noted that information about the organization of cooperation permeates almost all of the articles throughout this essay. They must be considered along with those isolated in this section if a rounded view is to be obtained.

Helen A. Ridgway's article "County and Regional Libraries in the United States"¹ ably summarizes the types of organization and lays before the reader a comprehensive bibliography of the subject. Brahm's discussion of the "legal status of public libraries"² and his bibliographical references provide the essential background in that area. *County and Regional Library Development* by Gretchen K. Schenk³ does "an excellent job of presenting the action and interaction of forces as a conceptual framework for library planning," according to Irving Verschoor. To a large extent, the book supersedes the *County Library Primer*⁴ which remains a useful source of references to the earlier literature of the subject.

Studies designed to suggest ways of improving library service in specific areas provide insight into a variety of legal and organizational problems. Especially noteworthy are *Development of Library Services in New York State*,⁵ Bowerman's proposal for the state of Washington,⁶ the inquiry into the possibilities of cooperation in the North Texas region,⁷ Ketcham's *Integration of Public Library Service in the Los Angeles Area*,⁸ and the survey of opportunities for library cooperation in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia.⁹ The report on library cooperation in metropolitan New York¹⁰ is somewhat more diffuse but certainly worth examining.

Less fully developed suggestions for organization of cooperation include a plan for setting up larger units of operation in northern California,¹¹ further recommendations for cooperation in metropolitan New York,^{12, 13} as well as possible creation of a northeastern regional library.^{14, 15} The last two plans appear to center around the activities of research libraries.

A major stumbling block to the development of regional and county library service is the fear of many small libraries that they will lose their autonomy.¹⁶ Generalized answers to this objection are common,^{17, 18, 19} but the most convincing proof is presented in plans like that of the Indiana State Library.²⁰ The high point of this scheme calls for voluntary pooling of resources and exchange of services by a group of libraries without any loss of local control. The Monroe County (N. Y.) Library System offers corroborative evidence that the small library will not be swallowed.²¹ Each of the 12 participants is supported by its own local financing. The benefits of the system have been described in glowing terms by one of the cooperating librarians.²² The report of the Door-Kewaunee Regional Library demonstration in Wisconsin²³ also shows that cooperation with a state library does not involve surrender of autonomy and responsibility by smaller units.

The actual functioning of various types of cooperative organization makes an interesting study. There is much to learn from the legal machinations necessary to achieve cooperation in Mississippi²⁴ or the development of one of the earliest regional library services in Tennessee.²⁵ How libraries cooperate in Yakima Valley, Washington,²⁶ northeastern Pennsylvania,²⁷ and northern Texas²⁸ provides valuable case material, along with reports of similar activities in the Rocky Mountain region,²⁹ northern Washington State,³⁰ and between two California counties.³¹ Descriptions of the elaborate regional systems in Great Britain³² are equally useful.

The work of the Watertown (N. Y.) Regional Library Service Center has been especially well-documented. Charles Armstrong, intimately associated with the plan since its inception,³ has presented a good picture of its early activity in an article³³ as well as a longer official report.³⁴ Two additional articles^{35, 36} give a superficial presentation. More interesting is a statement that indicates the benefits of the service as seen by a participant.³⁷

Service agreements often form the basis of cooperation between libraries. Verschoor³⁸ has given a general description of the nature of these agreements along with advice on how to formulate them. An earlier review of the situation in Illinois³⁹ indicates the kind of contracts that may be negotiated with non-library agencies. This type of service is most commonly arranged with schools.^{40, 41} Somewhat off the beaten track is the cooperative agreement between the Cleveland Public Library and the Cleveland Board of Education.⁴² In this case, the contributions of each agency neatly dovetailed to produce library service for 33 schools. Additional instances of agreements between school and public libraries are available for Baltimore⁴³ and two Indiana counties.^{44, 45} In one of the latter, the history of cooperation goes back to 1918.

Although reported in the period excluded from this essay, the text of contracts involving several small Illinois libraries are too instructive to omit.^{46, 47} Like similar suggestions for New Jersey,⁴⁸ they exemplify a significant type of organization for cooperation. Another interesting example explains the arrangements by which two public libraries provide service for college students.⁴⁹ A recent article describes the variety of agreements between the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library and its neighbors with emphasis on the financial and legal details.⁵⁰

The final handful of articles covers such diverse problems as a loose organization among seven Massachusetts town libraries,⁵¹ academic library cooperation in the Georgia-Florida area,⁵² the possibility of coordinating public, university and special library work,⁵³ preservation of a public library in Oak Lawn, Illinois,⁵⁴ and, as an added fillip, the role of a school librarian in establishing a public library.⁵⁵

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III. TECHNIQUES OF COOPERATION

A. TECHNICAL SERVICES

Acquisitions, cataloging, bookmarking and binding are relatively standardized library operations. If (say) 20 libraries add copies of the same title to their collections, many of the steps will be duplicated needlessly unless the libraries cooperate. Large university and public library systems have long recognized the economy of centralized processing, so it is natural that smaller, independent libraries cooperate to achieve the

same benefits. These may be offered by a larger unit, such as the Watertown (N. Y.) Regional Library,¹ or through a central agency created especially for that purpose, as is the one for Los Angeles schools.² Processing services for school libraries are often extended by the public library, either alone as in Vancouver, British Columbia,³ or in collaboration with them as in Lakewood, Ohio.⁴

The evident advantages of centralized technical services have prompted the suggestion of a large-scale processing center for public libraries in Southern California.⁵ The facts and figures in support of this recommendation make it seem well worth consideration.

The term cooperative acquisitions is loosely applied to two essentially different types of cooperation. True cooperative acquisitions involve joint ownership of library materials; on the other hand, agreement on areas of specialization is an example of cooperation in resources. The latter type, of which the best-known instance is the Farmington Plan, is covered by Section III C.

There are few published descriptions of plans for shared ownership of library materials. One exception concerns the Merrimac Valley Group Book Lending Project.⁶ Working on an experimental basis, 35 Massachusetts public libraries are jointly buying expensive titles in special subject fields as well as a few de luxe editions of fiction classics. The books are processed and offered on interlibrary loan by the Division of Library Extension, Massachusetts Library Aid Association.

A similar plan to obtain expensive technical books is used by six English libraries in an effort to secure more immediate accessibility to certain books than is offered under the British Regional Scheme.⁷ In the same vein, a share-holding system of cooperative purchase has been suggested for small libraries in New Zealand.⁸ The books would rotate among the participating libraries in collections varying in size according to the number of shares they held.

An interesting variation of this idea led to the incorporation of the Missouri Libraries Film Cooperative.⁹ The 32 participants have assembled a collection of more than 500 motion pictures and film strips, available on loan to any member library. Recently, the Association of Research Libraries discussed a scheme of "cooperative access" to microfilms of foreign newspapers by sharing their cost, ownership, and use.¹⁰

It should be noted that storage libraries like the Midwest Inter-Library Center and the Hampshire Inter-Library Center are the focus of some cooperative acquisitions projects. These libraries are properly discussed in Section III C.

The exchange of duplicates is another form of cooperative acquisitions. Edwin E. Williams has given a thorough review of the national and international aspects of exchange.¹¹ Two citations might be added to his excellent bibliography: a somewhat more recent description of the United States Book Exchange,¹² and an example of duplicate exchange among theological libraries in Boston.¹³

The best-known cooperative cataloging project is that supervised by the Library of Congress. However, neither it nor similar large-scale operations need concern us here. A description of them has been given by Lucile M. Morsch,¹⁴ and additional citations can be found in the Cox-Mumm bibliographical essay.¹⁵

Cooperative cataloging of a limited scope is uncommon; centralized cataloging is not. In addition to the instances already mentioned at the beginning of this section, the literature gives examples involving school libraries in Gary, Indiana,¹⁶ and Dearborn, Michigan.¹⁷

Other types of cooperation in the technical services include a contractual arrangement for bookbinding provided by one Ohio Library for another¹⁸ and field advisory work on selection and weeding collections in the Watertown (N. Y.) area.¹⁹ Although sharing the working time of a single professional librarian is not confined to technical services, this may be the place to note such a case involving a public library and two school libraries in Montana.²⁰

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III. TECHNIQUES OF COOPERATION (Continued)

B. READER SERVICES

Perhaps the most widely accepted technique of cooperation is interlibrary lending. The user of a small, isolated library is no longer strictly limited by the resources of that library. Within reason, he has access to vast collections of material normally located in distant parts of the country. Although a few small libraries have occasionally become parasites by borrowing instead of buying, interlibrary lending is one of the most valuable forms of cooperation. The best review of interlibrary lending is the *Library Trends* article by Melinat.¹ Its excellent bibliography provides numerous references to the earlier literature on the subject.

Two articles are worth adding to the list: one describes a simple interlibrary loan form for small libraries;² the other outlines an attempt to simplify loan procedures by focusing requests on a single agency.³ In the latter case, libraries in the Seattle region send their interlibrary loan requests to the Seattle Public Library. If that institution can supply the desired item, it does so; if not, the request is forwarded to the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center for further search.

Union catalogs and bibliographical centers play a vital role in interlibrary by fostering quick location of uncommon titles. However, since the function of such centers is primarily that of recording the resources of a region, they are discussed in the following section.

From the user's point of view, the chief drawback of interlibrary lending is the length of time necessary to get the book. An ingenious effort to speed up the process is in force at the Racine (Wisc.) Public Library, which is connected by teletype with the Milwaukee Public Library.⁴ Despite the rise in operating costs, the arrangement still seemed worthwhile after five years.

Another shortcoming of interlibrary lending is the fact that certain categories of material are seldom loaned, especially by reference libraries. An interesting exception to this is being tried on an experimental basis among libraries in the vicinity of Sheffield, England.⁵ The participating reference libraries have relaxed their "no loan" rule to permit interchange of serials on technical subjects.

Somewhat akin to interlibrary lending is the extension of borrowing privileges to users outside of the normal area of service. Southern California has at least 18 such service agreements among public libraries.⁶

Cooperation in reader services of another kind is achieved when the public library works jointly with the school library to provide classroom book collections. Denver⁷ and Springfield, Ohio,⁸ provide examples. Related to this is the public library bookmobile service as an adjunct to library materials and services supplied by the school itself.⁹

Less usual forms of cooperation include: joint occupancy of the same building by a public library and a university library¹⁰ and shared public relations activity by school and public libraries.^{11, 12}

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III. TECHNIQUES OF COOPERATION (Concluded)

C. RESOURCES

Recording the resources of a group of libraries and finding means to strengthen them cooperatively are as important for public libraries as for research libraries. The vast amount of material that qualifies for a place in the library program far exceeds the capacity of any single library. The previous section has already pointed out the role of interlibrary lending as a device to provide access to material not actually acquired by a library. The present section will discuss the cooperative steps by which library resources can be effectively coordinated.

An essential part of any plan to coordinate resources is achieving bibliographical control of those actually in hand. In his review of cooperation in resources, Robert Downs¹ has raised a number of interesting problems in this area, particularly those concerning union catalogs. The union catalog is a basic tool for interlibrary loans, as a description of the work of the California Union Catalog indicates.² A request for material is sent to the state library where it is checked against the union catalog. If the item is found, its location is forwarded to the requesting library. This procedure saves costly trial-and-error attempts at borrowing. Descriptions of smaller union catalogs for Vermont³ and Nassau County, New York⁴ indicate that their sponsors found them similarly useful.

Greatest of all union catalogs is the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress. Despite the number of entries the catalog contains, it has been subject to some criticism on the grounds of incompleteness. David and Hirsch⁵ made a sampling comparison of the National Union Catalog holdings against those of several regional union catalogs with unfavorable results. They concluded that regional union catalogs should be fostered.

The bibliographical center usually has custody over a union catalog, but its services go beyond the mere listing of a region's holdings. It performs a wide range of bibliographical and reference work as well as acting as a central coordinating agency. Ralph Esterquest's account of the activities of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center⁶ offers a case in point, as does a description of the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver.⁷ Sherwood and Champion⁸ have written a good summary of the types of services rendered by five major union catalogs and bibliographic centers in the United States.

Union lists (usually of serials) are valuable means of coordinating resources. The *North Texas Regional Union List of Serials* is a successful example of this kind of cooperation.⁹ Some years ago a group of southern Illinois libraries used the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries* as a checklist to show their holdings.¹⁰ The result was a kind of book union catalog.

Compilation of special bibliographies is another form of cooperation in resources when the results are made generally available as guides to library collections. Uridge¹¹ and Dunn¹² have described the bibliographical activity of certain California libraries. This work assumes the proportions of true cooperation when it is coordinated by a single agency.¹³

Specialization of acquisitions is a dynamic approach to cooperation in resources. Basically, it seeks to insure availability of certain materials within a given area. The best-known example is the Farmington Plan. Although confined to a group of large academic and research libraries, this project provides a useful model for all similar undertakings. *The Farmington Plan Handbook*¹⁴ gives the background of the plan's development and outlines its procedures.

British libraries have several well-developed plans for specialization.¹⁵ The London Metropolitan Special Collections Scheme involves 28 libraries already linked by the London Union Catalog and reciprocal borrowing privileges.¹⁶ The genesis of an agreement for library specialization in the Pacific Northwest also has been described.¹⁷

Even as acquisitions must be coordinated to insure thorough coverage, so discards must be controlled to guarantee preservation of the "final copy" of a book with a given

area. Public libraries in the Pacific Northwest observe systematic discarding^{18, 19} and a similar plan for fiction has worked well for libraries in metropolitan London.²⁰

The desire to retain last copies of books creates the practical problem of providing space for them and other infrequently used material. A storage or deposit library jointly supported by several libraries has been tried as a solution to the difficulty. To date, the most successful examples have involved cooperation among academic libraries: the New England Deposit Library,²¹ the Midwest Inter-Library Center,²² and the Hampshire Inter-Library Center.^{23, 24} However, application of the idea to public libraries was suggested by the Committee on Regional Cooperation, Northern Division, California Library Association.²⁵

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Library Cooperation in the Field of Audio-Visual Materials

BY WILLIAM J. SPEED

FOREWORD

The biographical essay "Library Cooperation" prepared by Mr. John Rather did not cover one important aspect of library cooperation—that within the field of audio-visual materials. I have been asked to prepare a supplement to Mr. Rather's effort.

I would point out there was relatively little time in which to prepare this paper. Research was restricted also because some publications containing potentially pertinent material were not locally available for evaluations. These factors, then, tended to limit the scope of this paper.

Since the real emphasis on audio-visual materials did not begin until after World War II, I have limited my backward search to this period. I proceeded in a manner similar to Mr. Rather, beginning with the relevant volumes of library literature. The same twelve headings were searched (see page 299).

In addition, some six other headings were searched:

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS
MICROFILM
MOTION PICTURES
PHONOGRAPH RECORDINGS
PHOTO LENDING PROCEDURES
PICTURE COLLECTIONS

It soon became apparent that all of the pertinent material would be found under the last six headings, and so the search was ultimately confined to these. There is little material available on library cooperation in the area of phonograph recordings, picture collections, microfilm or photo lending procedures. There is a fair amount of material on library cooperation in the area of motion pictures.

GENERAL READINGS ON COOPERATION

Prior to World War II libraries had not accepted the theory that audio-visual materials as communication media belonged in the public library. A notable exception was Milwaukee Public Library which in 1920 began a collection of motion pictures, and others had established collections of recordings and pictures.

The use of audio-visual materials by the armed services and the impact of post war social, economic and technological developments provided a basis for re-evaluating the position of the public library in relation to these materials. And so following the war, many public libraries began to develop their audio-visual services.

Due to the costs involved as well as other factors, the smaller libraries found it difficult if not impossible to provide such a service to residents of their area. Some of these problems are pointed out by Farber¹, Kerr², and Norville³.

As the pressure continued, however, to provide films in these communities, plans for cooperative film service began to develop. One of the early references to such a plan was by Wendell⁴ and in Waldron's "Information Film"⁵ as well as Chatwin's "Approved Plan for the British Columbia Cooperative Film Library System."⁶

ED. NOTE: Because of his extensive knowledge in the field of visual materials, Wm. J. Speed, Head of the Los Angeles Public Library's Audio Visual Division and Administrator of the Southern California Film Circuit was the logical person to prepare a bibliography on library cooperation in the use of films. As a supplement to Mr. Rather's bibliographic essay appearing elsewhere in this issue of CL, Mr. Speed's contribution is particularly suitable in view of the growing importance of film circuits in this state.

Brown's article on the Alberta Film Pool⁷ was also an early contributor to the development of the film cooperative among public libraries.

The first two circuits to actually begin operations were the Northern Ohio Circuit administered by the Cleveland Public Library⁸ and the Missouri Film Cooperative administered by the State Library.^{9, 10}

These pioneering efforts were so successful^{11, 12} that other cooperatives began to spring up. Tennessee¹³ and Northern and Southern California¹⁴ were among the first to follow the lead of Cleveland and Missouri. Latest figures show some 18 circuits¹⁵ now in operation throughout the United States. In addition to the cooperative efforts conceived and executed entirely by public libraries, circuits developed and operated by universities¹⁶ and in which public libraries participated, came into being. And now the latest development concerns circuits involving commercial film distributors and public libraries. With all of these cooperative developments, the day should come when any public library can offer film service to its community; or perhaps it should be said, cannot afford not to offer such service.

This paper would not be complete without mentioning some of the other cooperative ventures in the audio-visual field. The part which state libraries are playing in the film service is described by Rogers,¹⁷ Cazayoux,¹⁸ and others.¹⁹ The compiling of union film catalogs^{20, 21} and cooperative programing activities²² indicate still other efforts on the part of the public libraries to work cooperatively in the field of audio-visual materials.

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The Challenge of Cooperation

BY MRS. CARMA R. ZIMMERMAN,
CLA President

COOPERATION, *inter-library cooperation*, this year's CLA conference theme, may fall without too much meaning on our ears. The term has been used so many times that it may have become "frayed words." Much of library terminology has lost its fresh meaning from being much-spoken in a hortatory way, but too-little practiced. From practice, experimentation, and trial-and-error achievement, deeper meanings and understandings are drawn.

Leon Carnovsky, University of Chicago Graduate Library School, wrote recently, "I am more and more convinced that it is only through [library] cooperation that the ideals [we have] spelled out . . . are likely to be achieved." Yes, *in cooperation lies almost the only hope of the greater number of our libraries ever* to provide, within reach of all, the good books, magazines, films, pictures, records, other materials and the skilled services of librarians which are needed.

The end is far from in sight for most libraries are under-supported and under-used. Certainly, if a single city or a single county or institution wished to tax itself far beyond what most now do, enough money might be collected each year to provide standard or better library service to all the local residents. But let's be realistic. Very few jurisdictions or institutions are going to do this, even if libraries become more highly valued than at present by the tax-paying public and tax-appropriating authorities. The tax demands are already so high that we cannot expect such large increases to be made on a widespread and consistent basis.

What can we say of our professional responsibility toward those we serve and who support our libraries? If by cooperating with libraries around us much better service could be given with only moderate increase in cost, as those who've tried it maintain can be done, are we discharging our public trust honestly, not to initiate inter-library cooperation immediately? Most effective inter-library cooperation



Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, State Librarian, and
CLA President for 1955.

calls also for better internal organization. Whatever we do for others in return for what they will do for us must be done efficiently.

To insist on higher support for individual libraries without exploration of how much better we could make our services through inter-library cooperation will surely draw the criticism of taxpayers, sometimes with justification. What can honestly be said, to the taxpayers who foot the modest bill, to justify from two to twenty-five or more separate book-processing library centers in a single county? What can be the justification for such needlessly duplicated mechanics when at the same time the total range of books made available for men, women and children to read is only a small fraction of those worthwhile titles published every year?

Is it more important to preserve idiosyncrasies in cataloging decimal points than to exercise every possible processing economy, using the money saved (plus some more that could then justifiably be asked and received on merit) to provide the well-trained children's librarians and reference librarians missing in so many communities in our state?

The lack of professional librarians and the services they provide cannot be blamed entirely on shortage of librarians.

What would be wrong with cooperation that would make better service possible? Surely, there are difficult problems to be worked out, but none are insurmountable if we have the will to begin and to persist until answers are found. To work out these problems is our major task as librarians in the 1950's.

Why is library service so uneven in quality and quantity, from community to community? It doesn't have to be that way. Where librarians are tackling these major problems (instead of dissipating energy on preservation of minor differences), the obstacles are yielding, one by one. It is being done by using *inter-library cooperation* as the basic tool to build stronger service.

We should not fool ourselves into believing these hard problems will go away, or that some day we will suddenly receive a lot more money for libraries, if we just wait patiently. We now have some good beginnings of public library standards. These and better standards are not far from the grasp of groups of two, three or more adjacent libraries, when their librarians get heads together and labor hard and long to lick problems of inter-library cooperation. Out of such cooperative exchanges these librarians are putting more money, mind and materials into service and only the minimum, efficient essentials into mechanics. Sometimes, efficient mechanics are in themselves too expensive for single libraries, but "cheap at the price" for groups of libraries.

In this issue is a bibliographical essay on *Library Cooperation*. Its function is to serve both as indicating achievements elsewhere and as a point of departure for new experimentation. Study of the essay and the literature on which it is based can tell

us *what has been done*. It is all too little, or, as least, too little has been written about what may have been done. The future is ripe with unfulfilled promise for library development. We do not lack basic laws, and we do not lack librarians with fine abilities. Let's work in every corner and every area of California to clothe our admittedly strong library framework with 1955 standard service.

What better subject could California librarians address themselves to this year than to meet in workshops and informal groups following the CLA conference, to identify the central problems and library scarcities, then take steps toward solution?

Many of the meetings at the CLA conference are being planned as workshops. "Workshop" has become a somewhat confused term, but it is a good term, still, and most of us like it because the method gives us a chance to participate. In *The Workshop Way of Learning* (The New Yorker, October 24, 1953), Earl C. Kelley, the author, said, "We have not succeeded in answering all our problems—indeed we sometimes feel we have not completely answered any of them. The answers we have found have only served to raise a whole set of new questions. In some ways we feel that we are as confused as ever, but we think we are confused on a higher level and about more important things." If we must be confused, let's do it on a higher level and about more important things. That's progress enough for anyone!

LIBRARY COLUMN—The column is an excellent device for keeping the library before the public. The *Santa Monica Public Library* prepares a weekly column called "The Bookshelf" for the *Santa Monica Evening Outlook*. It consists of a brief introductory paragraph, followed by a list of 5 or 6 annotated titles for suggested reading on the topic. Subjects covered by the column in recent months include the following: Medicine for the Layman, True Adventure Stories, Great Americans, Things to Come, Writers and Writing, How to Do It, Religion and the Modern World, Education, Cookery, World Affairs, Automobiles and Drivers, The Theater, and others.

THE LIBRARY'S PAY PLAN: A Statement of Principles

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION believes that an important factor in establishing and maintaining good library service is adequate pay for library employees as exemplified in a well-constructed and well-administered pay plan. A knowledge of the principles on which sound salary administration is based must be the foundation of an equitable pay plan. To aid the library's governing board, its administration, and its staff in the formulation, promulgation and operation of such a pay plan, the ALA Board on Personnel Administration sets forth in a series of related statements the principles of salary planning and administration.

1. *A sound pay plan will be predicated on a systematic analysis and evaluation of jobs in the library, and will reflect the current organization and objectives of the library, recognizing different levels of difficulty and responsibility inherent in various positions, whether these are classified as professional, nonprofessional, administrative, specialist, maintenance, or trade; the relationship among positions in terms of difficulty and responsibility will thus be expressed in a unified plan which will integrate all types of service and will assure equal pay for equal work.*

2. *An equitable salary schedule will be provided for each class of position which is comparable to that received by persons employed in analogous work in the area and required to have analogous training and qualifications.*

The salaries of nonprofessional employees, maintenance and skilled trade workers employed by the library system will compare with those of local workers performing similar duties. The salary schedules for professional library positions, in the case of the community

ED. NOTE: As Chairman of the ALA Board of Personnel Administration, Roberta Bowler, Assistant Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been particularly influential in formulating this statement of principles governing a library's pay plan. Miss Bowler has held many important posts in CLA and served as Second Vice President in 1954.

One of the functions of the American Library Association's Board of Personnel Administration is to encourage the adoption of fair and adequate library salary standards. Although the Board has made fairly regular surveys and salary analyses, it has not been able to prepare up-to-date minimum salary schedules often enough to meet rapidly changing conditions. The last set of minimum salary standards recommended by the Board was adopted by the Council of the American Library Association July 4, 1952.

The BPA is currently making a study which will give salary data for key positions in all types of libraries in the United States. When published it will not be accompanied by minimum salary recommendations but will give helpful 1955 comparisons and information.

However, since basic principles necessary in constructing and administering a pay plan are the permanent foundation of good salary schedules, the Board has drafted a statement of such principles to be used as a guide. The statement which follows was adopted by the Council of the American Library Association at Philadelphia on July 8, 1955.

ROBERTA BOWLER, Chairman ALA
Board on Personnel Administration

where the pay scale does not meet competing rates outside, may need to exceed the prevailing local level for other professional personnel. Since the recruiting of professionally trained librarians is on a nation-wide basis, the library system must compete with rates paid in the country as a whole in order to obtain and retain a high quality of professional personnel. In libraries in educational institutions (elementary, secondary, and higher education) the professional librarians will normally be on the faculty pay plan, with the salary schedules of the various classes of faculty rank adjusted to compensate equitably for such factors as shorter vacations and longer work week; where a separate pay plan is used, it will be comparable with that of the faculty and

Stanford Press Serves the World!

BY CAROL GREENING

IN THAILAND students learn English from a dictionary which was written by an American medical missionary and published in the unpretentious university building that houses Stanford University Press. In the Press warehouse, shippers are busy packing an order from Hawaii for 25 copies of a book analyzing the conduct of the Army in that country during World War II. The order department is processing an order of 150 Chinese-English dictionaries, destined for use in Australia.

Serving these far-flung, varied customers is typical of the operation of Stanford Press, second largest venture of its type in California, and seventh largest in the United States. The Yosemite Natural History Association, for instance, places bulk orders for the series of trail guides to Yosemite which the Press publishes and which now cover the entire Park. Or a large company, such as Standard Oil, orders large shipments of "Your Rugged Constitution" for distribution to employees.

Indians in Bombay are interested in Harold Fisher's "The Communist Revolution"; shipments of this and other books go to India under the auspices of CARE, through the Wheat Loan repayment fund. City planning commissions from all over the United States order "Social Area Analysis," which describes population distribution in the Bay Area.

Then there are the most mystifying orders, like the one from the Texas rancher for "Studding Effectively" ("Studying Effectively" is a Press pamphlet for high-school and college students); and the affair of the sailor who wrote in for two copies of the "Bernreuter Personality In-

ventory"—one for himself and one for his fiancée—"So we can know what's what."

It's a far cry from this complex operation, with its ten presses, five linotype machines, 100 employees, and large job-printing output to the tiny press which Julius A. Quelle, a Stanford law student, (class of '95), set up in 1892. Yet this student in Stanford's first class was the actual founder of the Press.

Quelle printed cards and forms for students and faculty members, and in 1895 printed a 39-page pamphlet by Dr. David Starr Jordan, an allegorical sermon entitled "The Story of the Innumerable Company." The title page carried the line "Stanford University Press" and this pleased Jordan so much that he authorized its use on all future books turned out by Quelle.

In 1900 the small campus plant was able to produce an 800-page volume by Theodore Hoskins on "Theoretical Mechanics." In 1908 the University series (now numbering 49 volumes) was started with Vernon Kellogg's work on "Inheritance in Silkworms." Book-binding became part of the concern in 1915, when Quelle hired John Borsdamm, a young master binder from Leipzig.

In 1917 the University, then under the presidency of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, purchased Quelle's printing plant. The present Press building was constructed to meet the needs of additional equipment. Will A. Friend was appointed superintendent in 1920; in 1925 the Press became a department of the University organizing its printing and other publishing activities in two separate departments.

President Wilbur defined the function of the Press: "To serve in the publication of University publications of all sorts and to promote human welfare generally . . . without incurring unusual financial risk or without adopting purely commercial policies."

Since then more than 1300 titles have come from the presses, with a yearly pub-

ED. NOTE: With CLA Conference scheduled for nearby San Jose, it is fitting that Stanford University Press should be the subject for another of CL's series on California Presses. Carol Greening, publicity manager for the Press, reveals a publications program so broad in scope as to qualify Stanford University Press as one of our most important West Coast publishers.

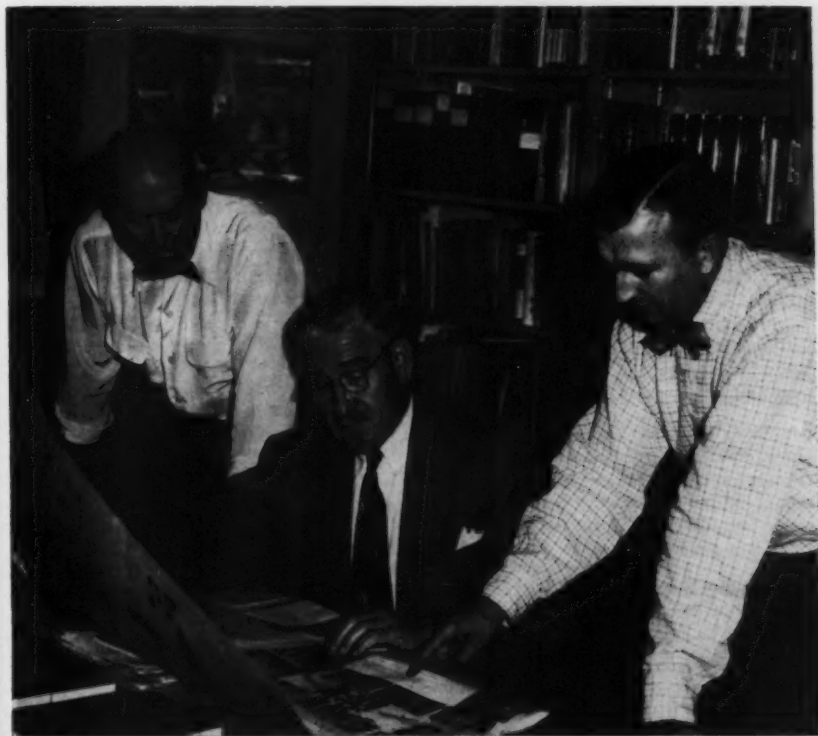
lishing output of about 30 titles. In addition to books, the Press prints a number of periodicals such as "The Pacific Spectator," "Stanford Review," "Stanford Law Review," the "Stanford Medical Bulletin," the "Stanford Daily" and "Chaparral." Job printing takes up much press time, also. University assignments of this nature include billing forms, letterheads, pamphlets, time schedules, application blanks, tickets, programs, catalogs of courses, and the "Bawl Out." One of the more elaborate jobs is the Annual Report of Stanford Research Institute.

In 1945 Donald P. Bean, present director of the Press, became the first man to bear that title when he came to the Press from the University of Chicago. Under his direction, "The Ancient Maya" made a record sale, outgrew Press facili-

ties, and its second and third editions had to be printed in Michigan. "Your Rugged Constitution" sold over a half million copies and has been a favorite with industrial concerns as part of their employee relations programs. "Cable Car Joey," although rejected by Eastern publishers as too local in interest, was published by Stanford as its only regional juvenile and became an immediate success in East and West alike.

All Press publications must be approved by a five-man publications committee, composed of faculty members. Forty per cent of the books published are written by Stanford professors, although that percentage varies from year to year. One all-Stanford production is the "Stanford Short Stories" series, edited by Wallace

(Stanford Press . . . page 328)



Donald P. Bean, Director of Stanford Press (seated) discusses a layout with Jay K. Miller, (left) assistant to the director, and Wilbur Asworth (right) art director. Mr. Bean completes his tenth year as director of the Press this year.

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

BY N. BARBARA COOK

LIBRARY-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

THE A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY, Redlands, received a check for \$51,226.00 from the estate of Mrs. Emma M. Bennett Elsing, a resident of that city for over thirty years. This bequest, which was one-fifth of her residuary estate, has been added to the "Endowment Funds" of the library. Story telling records were played for 6,732 boys and girls in COLTON PUBLIC LIBRARY's new Junior Library during the past fiscal year. Most of these records are the gift of the Colton Kiwanis Club which gives \$60.00 a year for their purchase and upkeep. The Kiwanians also bought the "Caliphone" which plays the records.

For the third time the GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY has received a John Cotton Dana award. The judges in presenting this award at the Philadelphia conference of ALA cited the Glendale Library especially for the cooperation with civic organizations and other City Departments. The scrapbook is available for loan from the ALA Headquarters Library.

The Rotary Club of Los Angeles presented a copy of the 311-page golden anniversary edition of its history on August 8 to Chief Librarian, Harold L. Hamill, for inclusion in LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY's California Historical Section.

MONTEREY PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY's new acting Librarian, Miss Katherine Kiedaisch, reports great success with their recently organized pre-school story hour. The Junior Women's Club of the city assists the Librarian every Friday.

The Adler-Elkins Collection—711 books on architecture, interior decoration, and related arts—has been catalogued, and is now available for use at the MONTEREY PUBLIC LIBRARY. The Collection, valued at \$3,600, was left to the Library by the late David Adler, well-known Chicago architect, and his sister, Mrs. Frances Elkins, the internationally renowned interior decorator, whose home was in Monterey.

The architecture of many countries of the world is represented in the Collection. The range in period is from ancient Greek to the 20th Century. The books are in a number of languages. Author cards have been sent to the CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY and most of the books will be available for interlibrary loan.

The Municipal Court of the Oakland-Piedmont Judicial District has been granted permission to use the Auditorium of the main OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY for the purpose of examining jurors for the 1956 panel August 15 to December 31. Librarian Peter T. Conmy explains "the use of the auditorium for court purposes is on our part a gesture of good neighbor relationships . . . facilitating the administration of justice."

The Globe Theater as part of its annual Shakespeare festival sponsored the filming of a sound, color movie showing the preparation which goes into the presentation of a dialogue. Three rooms in SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY's central building were used for scenes in the film.

Library assistant, Crystal Friedly, at SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY's GENERAL HOSPITAL BRANCH, reports successful use of the ceiling book projector with a four-year-old polio victim. Donations from the Altrusa Club and the Santa Barbara Foundation have made possible the use of this reading aid.

Librarians and administrators from UCLA, Santa Monica City College and Santa Monica High School recently addressed the Staff Association of the SANTA MONICA PUBLIC LIBRARY during a series of meetings. Methods of cooperation with the Library and improved services to students were the subjects under consideration.

SANTA ROSA PUBLIC LIBRARY was chosen by Columbia Pictures as the scene for the

film, "The Library." The Library closed one week, beginning September 12, while star Bette Davis "took over" the duties of Librarian Ruth Hall. The film is concerned with intellectual freedom and censorship.

SEBASTOPOL PUBLIC LIBRARY's staff was responsible for most of the research necessary to compile the centennial edition of the town's weekly newspaper.

Friends of the Library presented the SIERRA MADRE PUBLIC LIBRARY with professional audio-visual equipment for its new Community Room. The Friends' program chairman, news columnist Lee Shippey, introduced the first film showing open to the public on August 4.

Story hour at the UKIAH PUBLIC LIBRARY this summer included, not only the regular library story hour on Thursdays at the Library, but also two weekly broadcasts of fifteen minutes each over radio station KUKI, using the Enrichment Records.

AS WE COME AND GO

Philip Morales has been appointed to the staff of the ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY as a Senior Librarian. The past four years Mr. Morales worked as Reference Librarian in the SAN MATEO COUNTY LIBRARY. New location for ALAMEDA COUNTY LIBRARY Headquarters is 21100 Foothill Blvd., Hayward.

Mrs. Esther Patterson, circulation librarian, retired from BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIBRARY August 1. Mr. Warren Wickliffe, formerly at the University of Oklahoma Library, is taking her place.

Miss Irene Nakaji, 1955 graduate from the School of Librarianship at San Jose State College, began work at GOODMAN LIBRARY, Napa, in September. She is in charge of the children's department, succeeding Mrs. Dorothy Wilson Yoder who resigned July 2. Howard M. Rowe, former Librarian at HUMBOLDT COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, Eureka, was appointed Librarian at SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY on July 1. His successor at Humboldt is Mr. Stephen D. Ewing, recently County Librarian, Hardin County, Kenton, Ohio.

Miss Emily Tyrell joined the staff of the HUNTINGTON BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY as cataloger August 15. Miss Tyrell was for 11 years the assistant to the Chief School's Librarian, Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools.

George Rolling, a recent graduate of U.S.C., joined the staff of the LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY July 18 as a cataloguer. Betty Paulus joined the Literature and History Department of this Library, replacing Leslie Swadling, who has left for a year of world travel. Miss Harriet Lampert (U. C. School of Librarianship, 1955) was appointed to the position of Junior Professional Librarian at the ORANGE PUBLIC LIBRARY on September 1.

The OROVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY has a new Assistant Librarian, Miss Doris Gourley of Watsonville, who is a 1955 graduate from the School of Library Science at San Jose State College.

Mrs. Miriam N. Burney retired August 1 after thirty-seven years with the REDONDO BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY. Eighteen years of this time she was Head of the Library.

Frank H. Case resigned his trusteeship from SAN LEANDRO PUBLIC LIBRARY, after fifteen years of continuous service, when he transferred recently to the New York Office of the American Telephone Company. He was well-known to California librarians, having been active in the Trustee Section of CLA and contributing articles to the "California Librarian."

Mrs. Ruth L. Strom has taken over the position as Librarian for the GROVER CITY BRANCH of the SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LIBRARY. Formerly she was a school teacher.

WHITTIER PUBLIC LIBRARY witnessed the retirement in September of Miss Ruth Ellis, Head Librarian since 1924. A graduate of the Riverside Library Service School in 1920, Miss Ellis previously served as Librarian at the SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY from 1921 to 1923. Her successor, Miss Margaret Fulmer, comes to Whittier from the University of Minneapolis Library School. Miss Cleo B. Robbins,

Assistant Librarian, also retired in September after thirty-four years of service. Her successor is Mrs. Cleona C. Hannon, an affiliate the past ten years.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Frances Schacht writes from AMADOR COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, Jackson, that the Board of Supervisors of Amador County has voted to set a four to five cent tax to establish a library building fund for new headquarters. It will take several years for the accumulation of an adequate fund for the proposed 8,000 to 10,000 square feet, but it may be possible to start this building before the fund is completed. CHULA VISTA PUBLIC LIBRARY re-opened June 20 in a new building with Spanish-type architecture. Librarian Janice Stewart proudly took part in the dedication ceremonies on September 25.

The new COALINGA DISTRICT LIBRARY, now nearly ready for occupancy, has several new features calculated to improve public service: the first luminous ceiling in the area; a section for phonograph records, record players, and framed pictures for circulation; and an informal reading area. The Friends of the EL DORADO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY in Placerville are to be congratulated for making possible the completion of the William B. Berry Children's Room Memorial. The attractive room is lined with the beautiful new wood product, *Pine-tique*, gift of the California Foresters.

The people of Fillmore and of the VENTURA COUNTY LIBRARY are very pleased with their new Branch Library. Formally opened June 12, the attractive building has an area of 3080 square feet plus story hour patio, book capacity of 17,000 and 44 seats.

The long-anticipated construction of the new FRESNO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY was assured at a meeting of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, July 11. Mr. John Henderson, Librarian of LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY, will act as consultant.

As metropolitan Los Angeles grows, so grows the LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY. Two branches, PARAMOUNT, 7913

East Madison Street, and ENTERPRISE, 2411 West Compton Blvd., moved into new quarters this Fall. PARAMOUNT's book stock in 1913 numbered 150, while the new building will house 5,500 volumes. New branches to be in operation by December will be SOUTH WHITTIER BRANCH, 13321 South Telegraph Road, and SANTA FE SPRINGS, displacing the busy Bellflower bookmobile stop.

NEWPORT BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY recently received a gift of 175 books from the World War II collection of foreign correspondent and author, Richard Tregaskis.

PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY's main building will dedicate a new music room in October in memory of Alice Coleman Batchelder, founder of the Coleman Chamber Music Association. The Association gave a \$10,000 grant to provide for the purchase of music, recordings, furnishings and special sound and phonograph equipment.

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TELLING THE LIBRARY STORY

BY HOWARD SAMUELSON

HAVE YOU EVER walked a few blocks out of your way to make a purchase at your favorite store? Ever drive past several gas stations to pull in at a station where you know you will get special attention?

Of course you have.

We all like to patronize a store or firm where somebody makes us feel really welcome.

Some years ago a newspaper chain spent thousands of dollars on a survey to discover what customers disliked about retail stores. It was the most costly, the most scientific, and the most thorough survey ever made of retail selling problems. One of the questions was:

"What do you dislike about the stores in this town?"

Almost two-fifths—some 40 per cent—of all answers were the same: Discourteous clerks. There were four times as many complaints about discourtesy as about poor value—13 times as many complaints about discourtesy as about delivery delays. In other words, discourtesy of clerks was by far the biggest killer of retail sales.

If courtesy is so important in business, it is just as important for librarians to get along with THEIR customers—the library's patrons.

It seems to me that there are at least three elements in any librarian-patron contact:

1. *The interest shown by the library assistant in the patron's problems.*

This is extremely important if the library is to win friends and build goodwill—you might call it "personalizing" library service. You have to make the library's patrons feel that you have a real and sincere interest in their problems and

must strive at all times to give sympathetic, helpful, and understanding service.

Always greet people with a friendly smile. This is the Golden Rule of all selling. If you are friendly, enthusiastic, and show genuine interest in people's problems, they will leave feeling the library is a helpful and pleasant place to come to. The taxpayer gets his money's worth when he gets service with a smile.

Try to help patrons before they have to ask for help. Most patrons are somewhat awed and bewildered when they walk into a library. So try to put them at ease and at home as soon as possible. Approach the patron with "May I help you?" or something similar. Don't wait for the patron to address you. However, learn to sense when a patron is browsing and would not like to be interrupted and when a person actually needs help and information.

Make patrons feel that you are knocking yourself out to help them. Every librarian has had a patron tell him that they did not want to put him to "all that trouble"—that they did not want him to go to "all that bother."

When a patron asks for a book that is out, always inquire whether possibly some other book may do and suggest a title or two. Never say to a patron "I'm sorry, the book is out"—even if you know that it is. Instead, say, "I think the book is out, but I'll be glad to look." Then if the book is not on the shelf, be sure to ask the patron if he would like to leave a reserve for the book.

If the library does not have material on a certain subject, be sure to suggest inter-library loan from the California State Library or some other library.

Finally, practice the art of keeping busy while looking interruptable. Patrons almost always hesitate to ask questions of assistants who LOOK busy.

2. *The quality of the information given by the assistant.*

Questions should be answered as rap-

EDITOR'S NOTE: In response to many requests, the California Librarian has inaugurated this clearing house for library publicity and public relations ideas. Especially wanted are new ways for promoting the library and its services. Communications should be addressed to the editor of this column, Mr. Howard Samuelson, City Librarian, Salinas Public Library, Salinas, California.

cidly and efficiently as possible. Information should be complete and accurate.

In answering telephone questions, always give the *source* for your answer. Do not rely on your memory alone, no matter how simple the question. (This protects you and makes the data seem more authentic to the patron.)

Never tell a patron that the library does not have the answer. Simply say that you have not as yet been able to locate the answer. There is an important difference. Also ask him if he would like you to continue to search. It is a good practice to put down the name and telephone number of the patron in case you should find the answer later. A follow-up call at a later date will make a lasting and favorable impression and build goodwill for the library.

If you feel you have exhausted the library's resources, always suggest some other agency that might be able to give the needed information. Sometimes it is a good idea to check with the agency by phone beforehand to be sure the information is available.

Unanswered questions or incompletely answered questions should always be referred to your supervisor.

3. *The library assistant's politeness.*

Be courteous, patient, and polite at all times. Do not argue with patrons or become angry in dealing with library users. Try always to be patient, calm and understanding—and sometimes this is a difficult feat.

Remember the names of your patrons. Did you ever take your clothes to a laundry or cleaners for the first time, and then have the clerk remember your name the very next time you came in. Remember how pleased you felt about it? It made you feel like a person of consequence.

In answering the telephone, try through the tone of your voice to indicate readiness for service and sincere interest in the problem being stated. Never let the patron know that you have already answered a dozen other questions that morning.

The library assistant should be neatly and attractively dressed. Her voice should be pleasing and indicate interest in the patron's problem.

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PIONEER BOOKMAN PASSES

The West lost a noted bookman and California librarians lost a devoted friend in the death last Aug. 28 of Leslie I. Hood, president of A. C. Vroman, Inc.

Mr. Hood had celebrated his 50th anniversary in the book business four years ago, and as president of Vroman's he headed the largest bookselling organization west of Chicago. He was a founder and past president of the Southern California Booksellers Assn., and the association created the title of President-Emeritus for him at a meeting last spring.

He maintained a warm association with California librarians for many years. Always a staunch supporter of the California Library Association, he served on its committees, participated in its discussions of book-buying problems, seldom missed a CLA convention, and gave the association concrete support in many ways.

Mr. Hood was born Nov. 9, 1888, in Sioux City, Ia., the son of Marshall J. and Clara (Illingsworth) Hood. He came from a family of booksellers and stationers, and he went to work in 1901 while still in high school as a handyman for the Sioux City Stationery Co.

He remained in the book business in the Midwest until 1912, working at various times as a salesman for Bobbs-Merrill and George H. Doran. He came to California in that year to join the staff of A. C. Vroman, who had founded his Pasadena book store in 1894. Except for service in World War I, Mr. Hood remained at Vroman's the rest of his life.

He was for many years manager of the retail book department, and he established Vroman's wholesale division in 1920, greatly expanding the company's service to libraries at that time. He saw the wholesale division grow to a dominant position in Western book merchandising. He served successively as secretary-treasurer and vice president of Vroman's and he became president in 1950.

Several key employees of Vroman's, who had worked with Mr. Hood for many years, will continue the firm's service to libraries in California and the West.

Various expansions of this service are in the process of development.

Joel V. Sheldon, who was associated with Mr. Hood for more than 25 years in Vroman's institutional business, was elected to succeed him as president of the company. Others whose names are well known to librarians, and who will continue with increased responsibilities in the organization, are Otis Yost, Robert Haynes and Francis Howell.

CONFERENCE . . . (from page 298)

Who better than Harold Hamill could prophecy "Where Do We Go from Here?", which he will do in Friday's summary.

The Friday morning Public Relations breakfast points the way to new departures, too, in an effort to reach and hold a new public. Edward C. Perry and Dorothy Drake will join forces with Harry L. McMasters, of the News Bureau of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's San Francisco office and Clyde Arbuckle of the Historical Commission of San Jose in a panel discussion titled: "Energizing the Circuit" . . . making that contact and establishing use.

From opening day when Washington State Librarian Maryan E. Reynolds comes as speaker for the County Librarians as they study the "Community Profile, Guide Lines for County Library Development," and when our State Governor Goodwin Knight and Mrs. Knight join us at the "La Principia Sesión" to the final session on Friday there are going to be more important people in one spot in San Jose than there have been since the state legislature met there.

These, along with the excellent exhibits promised and that Exhibitors' Paseo (strolling musicians, tasty refreshments, charming hostesses . . .), and San Jose's warm hospitality will make C.L.A. at San Jose something to be remembered. Those who do not arrive early and stay to the end will live to regret it.

New Books for Libraries

from CALIFORNIA

• SCULPTURE IN EUROPE TODAY

By Henry Schaefer-Simmern

A pictorial survey of contemporary European sculpture that is a practical guide to understanding modern sculpture as works of art. Illustrated profusely with photographs.

About 168 pages, 128 illus.

\$8.50

• CATCHES and GLEES of THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

**Selected by B. H. Bronson from Apollonian Harmony
(ca. 1790)**

Among the forms of convivial songs of the eighteenth century were the catch and glee. From a single collection put together apparently in the last decade of the eighteenth century and published in six undated volumes, all the songs and music here reproduced have been chosen.

76 pages

Paper, \$1.25

• BRITISH AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

Compiled by William Matthews

An annotated bibliography of British autobiographies published or written before 1951. An essential tool for those seeking new facts and opinions about people, events, and movements; about authors, artists, musicians, ministers, sailors, or social workers; about counties, towns, and villages; about politics, wars, religion, agriculture, working-class life, economics, trade, and industry.

About 392 pages

\$6.00

• HIGHER LEARNING IN BRITAIN

By George F. Kneller

A comprehensive study of British university education in the period following World War II showing how university thought, practice, and administration have been affected by postwar conditions.

About 272 pages

\$6.00

• ELECTRONIC MOTION PICTURES

A History of the Television Camera

By Albert Abramson

A discussion of the past and present uses, and the possible future developments of this new process: the electronic camera. Deals with the precursors of the electronic motion picture; the use of the film camera and of sound recording in early television; development of commercial and large-screen television in the United States and England; and present-day progress.

About 240 pages, 79 illus.

\$5.00

BOOK SELECTION . . . (from page 286)

and the Freedom to Read Statement in themselves could serve as this statement or be used as the basis of it. The statement should reflect the philosophy of the library and its overall objectives, and it should be subject to periodic revision.

BOOK SELECTION PRINCIPLES

1. The selection of all library materials should be as objective as possible. Selection which is affected by one's own prejudices is an act of censorship.

2. A thorough knowledge of the library's collections, their relationships and overall balance, is necessary to good book selection.

3. Good book selection is based upon a thorough knowledge of the community: its needs, whether hidden or evident; its resources; and its problems.

4. In selecting materials on controversial issues, the library must present all sides of the issues.

5. In book selection, popular demand must be recognized to the extent of maintaining community interest in and support of the library. Book selection by popular demand, however, must still be guided by merit, use and balance.

6. Materials selected should be judged upon their authoritativeness and effectiveness of presentation. Each must be considered as a whole and not judged by any one of its parts.

7. The book budget should be expended in such a way that the various demands made upon it are proportionately served. Thus, for example, in the area of controversial materials, budget should not determine a one-sided collection.

8. Since guidance is implicit in selection of materials for children and young people, book selection policy may differ among these and the adult groups.

9. Gifts to the library should be judged upon the same basis as purchased materials.

In brief, the public, the staff, local officials and the library board should know what is involved in selecting library books. We have been accused of making choices according to our own preferences, and we should be prepared to meet misunderstanding and criticism.

It should be possible to set up objective standards and criteria to use in the process of evaluation; matters of interpretation will always be with us but our decisions can be made in the light of day with impersonal facts to guide us. These should be detailed and spelled out in the policy statement. There are several examples worthy of study:

Cleveland. Public Library: *Report of the committee on reference collections and charts of major subject fields with rating and future acquisition policy*. Cleveland, Ohio, The Library, 1949.

Enoch Pratt Free Library: *Book selection policies and procedures*. (Mimeographed) Baltimore, Maryland, The Library, 1950.

Indianapolis. Public Library: *Book selection policy*. (Mimeographed) Indianapolis, Indiana, The Library, 1954.

Long Beach, Calif. Public Library: *Book selection policy*. (Mimeographed) Long Beach, California, 1949.

Los Angeles County, Calif. Superintendent of schools. Secondary Education Division: *Guide for textbook selection: procedures and criteria*. Los Angeles, 1953.

New York (City) Public Library. Circulation department: *Book selection manual*. (Mimeographed) New York, The Library, 1954.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library: *Adult book selection policies and procedures*. (Mimeographed) Pittsburgh, The Library, 1954.

Running strongly through all of the group discussions was the stress given to the knowledge of the community, awareness of its growth and change, and alertness to hidden pressures. Popular demand was another persistent question and it goes straight to the heart of the problem of selection policy. Reference was also made to the responsibility of the library in effecting the community's attitude through providing materials on issues and aspects of questions of which the community has not been cognizant.

The place of the library board as the authority responsible for book selection as well as all other policy matters was discussed.

It was brought out that the library staff should participate in development of a book selection policy. A strong majority thought the policy should be written. Finally it was generally agreed that the very act of formulating a policy would be rewarding to the librarian, to the board, and to the staff and a strong majority felt that it should be written.

Ed. note: The Proceedings of the Conference will be published in the next issue of the PLD Reporter.

This magazine clipping came from Chino: "A mountaineer, who had been ordering books by mail from a lending library, returned one with this note addressed to the librarian: 'That Shakespeare is pretty good. Tell him to write some more.'"

San Bernardino County, Newsletter

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FRIENDS . . . (from page 291)

four times a year, more frequently if occasion warrants.

To learn more about Friends' Groups in California and what you can do to establish Friends, the California Library Association Trustee Section invites you to a meeting in San Jose. As part of the Annual Conference of California Library Association, the Trustee Section is to be held on Friday, October 28, 1955. The meetings will start at 10 A. M., and continue throughout the day.

The luncheon meeting will honor Friends' Groups and the panel following will be devoted to a discussion of the aims and accomplishments of Friends.

The dinner meeting at 7 P. M., includes Citation of Trustees and a speaker.

The Conference offers opportunity for Library Trustees and Friends and Librarians to become better acquainted in order that they can work together for their mutual concern—*The Local Library*.

Give your community library the support it needs and carry this torch for better libraries in all California communities. Join this growing movement in the making of "Friends."

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POETS . . . (from page 296)

honeymoon sequence became inchaote with rapture. It is true that a few other men entered in, usually in dream. She communed briefly with Mark Antony ("your strong brown arms, My Roman, pressing, pressing") but she always got back to Sam, I think his name was.

Well, I'm afraid we turned the work down, but considering the fact that not only is *This Is My Beloved* never in, but every copy seems to be stolen the minute we buy it, I wonder if we acted wisely. We always have the temptation, with persistent poets of this stamp, to refer them to Larry Powell, whose generosity to the starving followers of the muse is proverbial. But maybe libraries should take everything a poet offers. After all even bad poets are, in a way, representative of their times. Even a Savonarolla Brown deserves his niche.

Librarian, explaining the card catalogue to an interested school group, asked if there were any questions, to which the teacher replied: "Yes, will you explain your triple vision glasses!"

—Pasadena "Grapevine"

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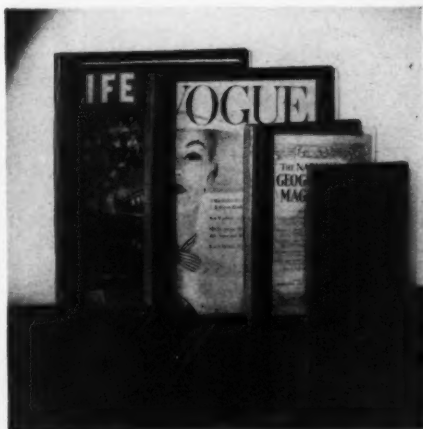
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STANFORD PRESS . . . (from page 317)

Stegner and Richard Scowcroft of the Creative Writing Center, and composed of stories written by students at the Center.

Californiana is one of the fields in which the Press specializes. Samuel Dickson's "San Francisco Kaleidoscope" and "San Francisco Is Your Home" are perennial sellers, soon to be supplemented by "Streets of San Francisco." The Gold Rush period is thoroughly covered, and other special phases such as missions, French activities in California, and California costumes all have been subject matter for popular Press books.

The World Politics series, edited by Graham Stuart, and the many Press books on Asian affairs help the reader keep abreast of current events and provide important background material for a true picture of world affairs. "The Struggle for Indochina," for instance, was published on April 26, 1954, the opening date of the Geneva Conference. The author, in France, has just completed a new chapter on the latest developments in Indochina which will be published as a supplement to the book and also as a special feature of the summer issue of "The Pacific Spectator." A September publication will be "The Philippine Answer to Communism," telling the story of the Huk revolt. Other books of interest are "Facts to a Candid World" by Oren Stephens of the U. S. Information Agency and a revision of "The International City of Tangier" by Graham Stuart.

The Press keeps in close touch with the Hoover Institute and Library, and is the publisher of twenty-four volumes in

the Hoover Library series and nineteen Hoover Institute Studies. The latter group represents the findings of RADIR, a project on Revolution and the Development of International Relations which was carried on at the Hoover Institute under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation.

An important series currently under production is a 20-volume group of Food Research Institute publications on food and agriculture during World War II in countries all over the world. Many of them written by officials in charge of food control programs, these books are of great value to economists who are concerned with the problem of feeding people during periods of privation.

On the lighter side, the Press has published "Little Man on Campus," a cartoon book on campus life by Richard Bibler, whose satiric sketches of Worthal and his nemesis, Professor Snarf, appear in college newspapers all over the United States. Lucius Beebe, the New Yorker who took Virginia City under his wing several years ago, is the author of "Comstock Commotion" and other Press books. He occasionally electrifies Press personnel by turning up in his maroon-and-mustard baby Rolls Royce.

To the credit of the Press are a number of awards, too numerous to mention here. Among these are Fifty Books Show awards of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Commonwealth Club Silver Medals, the Rounce and Coffin Western Books Awards, Freedoms Foundation Gold Medal, Colonial Dames Award, and American Historical Association awards.

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PAY PLAN . . . (from page 315)

adjusted to compensate equitably for such factors as vacation and work week.

3. *An equitable salary schedule will provide for each class of position a minimum and a maximum salary and a series of increments within each salary range, such increments to be granted on the basis of demonstrated competence, individual development (whether through growth on the job or through formal education), and attitude.*

4. *The library system in developing a pay plan, and in reviewing it to maintain its adequacy, will identify one or more key positions in the professional and in the other services, set salary schedules for these positions which are comparable to prevailing rates for such positions, and develop and adjust the salary schedules for other levels of positions in relation to the salary schedules set for each of these key positions.*

5. *The pay plan ladder consisting of the* (Pay Plan . . . page 331)

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PAY PLAN . . . (from page 330)

salary schedules for the various classes of positions will provide an orderly progression from the lowest to the highest schedule, with each schedule reflecting properly the difference in level of duties and responsibilities of positions in that classification from those in the schedule below and above it but without wide gaps or serious overlapping between schedules.

6. An equitable pay plan will reflect living costs in the community, the cost of maintaining an appropriate level of living, and the ability of the jurisdiction to pay for the service.

7. All policies and rules concerning the operation and administration of the pay plan will be set forth clearly in writing and will accompany the pay plan.

8. Though final approval and adoption of the pay plan and rules for its operation rest with the governing board and administration of the library, it is desirable that the library staff participate in the formulation of both the plan and its operating rules.

(Pay Plan . . . page 332)

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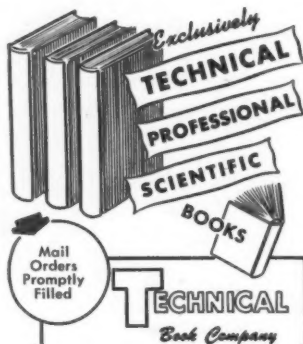
PAY PLAN . . . (from page 331)

9. *Each staff member will be informed of the salary schedule for his class of position, of the relation of that schedule to the pay plan as a whole, and of the policies and rules governing the operation of the plan.*

The current studies of the ALA Board on Personnel Administration giving salary data for key positions will provide useful material for the library system in developing and maintaining the adequacy of its pay plan.

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(from page 288)

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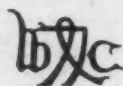
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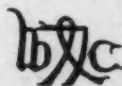
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